MARCH 8, 1949

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 64. NO. 22 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

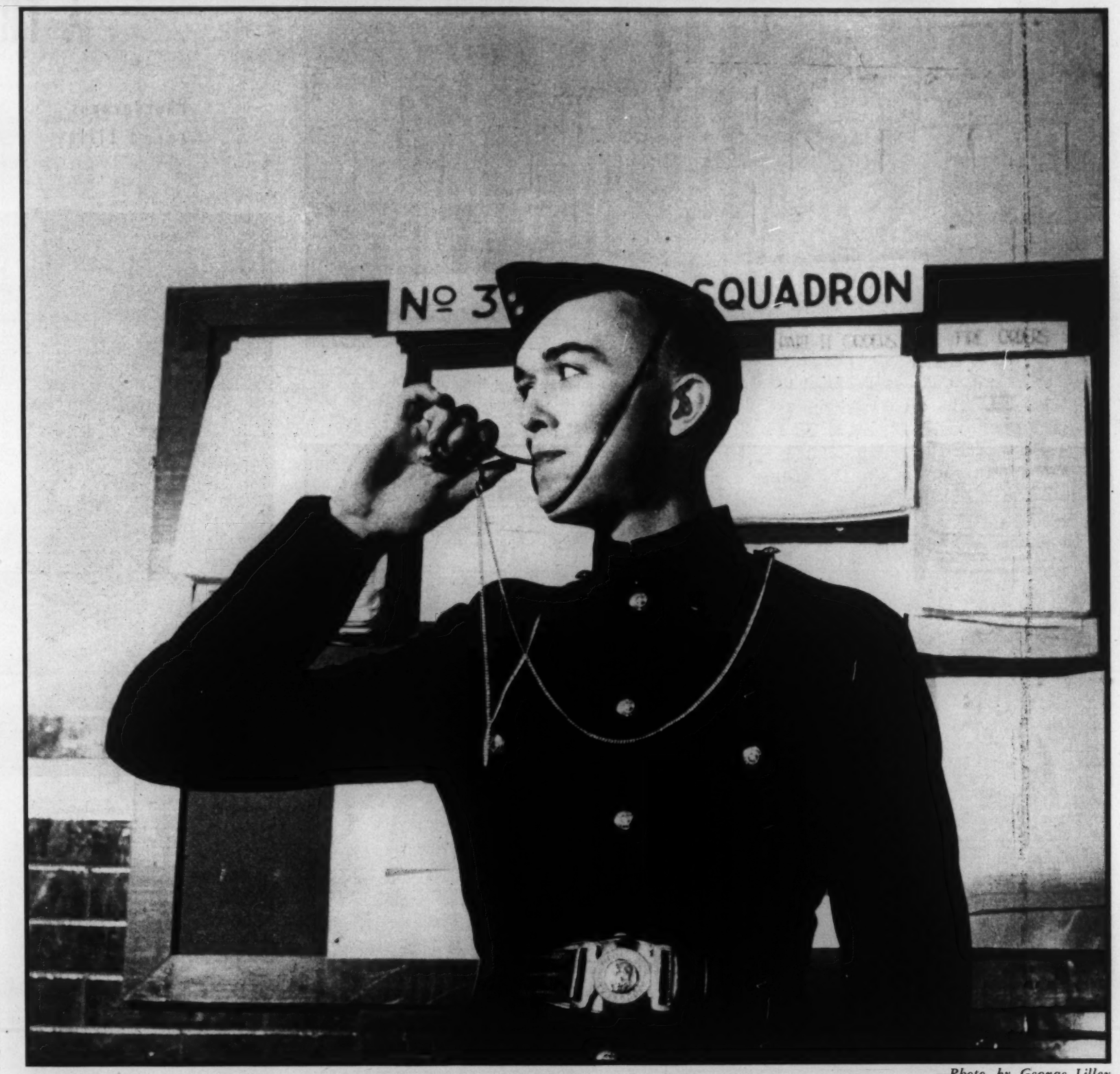
Confessions and Tyranny

IN THE days of the great conflicts between the different forms of religious faith many thousands of persons, of many different religious loyalties, died an agonizing death rather than abjure their loyalty and accept that which their persecutors desired to impose on them. Considerable surprise is being expressed today that so many persons who find themselves involved in the present conflict between religious faith on one hand and the forces of a crude materialism on the other are "confessing" their errors and abjuring that to which they had pledged their loyalty. We do not think there is much reason for this surprise.

The authorities who held power in those earlier days were not particularly anxious for confessions or recantations. They quite genuinely regarded the putting to death of those who differed from them as a means both of suppressing heresy and of increasing the chances of the victim's salvation. They accepted recantations, but without enthusiasm, as they distrusted their genuineness and set little value on them as propaganda.

The authorities who hold power in the Communist states are in a completely different position. "Confessions" are priceless to them, especially confessions of treasonable relations with the capitalist powers. They are not concerned with what their victims believe but with what they do. And nothing could be easier than to pass laws making treasonable a score of actions which no citizen, or at least no citizen with any intimate relations with persons outside of the country, can avoid committing. The religious leaders who are now the special object of the "confessions" drive are not, we must remember, being asked to abjure their religious beliefs; it is sedulously maintained that religious belief is free, and worship is unfettered. They are asked only to admit that they have violated some of these almost un-obeyable laws (which members of the dominant party can and probably do violate with impunity every day) and that they have been misled in opposing certain policies of the government.

Of the pressures which can be put on these wretched victims we of the civilized world can have no real idea. But the supreme pressure is probably the realization that nothing can be achieved by resistance; that the time is not ripe for successful opposition; that the outside world neither will nor can do anything for them; that resistance may bring an agonizing death not alone to themselves but to scores and even hundreds of those near and dear to them. The world has known ruthlessness before, but ruthlessness combined with such power as tyranny now possesses it has not known.



—Photo by George Lilley

TRI-SERVICE NATURE of the re-organized Royal Military College of Canada is emphasized by introduction of customs from the Navy and Air Force. Cadets are now "piped" to duties Navy fashion. See pages 2, 3.

Dominion Rights

THE legislature of Quebec, which spends a great deal of its time denouncing the parliament at Ottawa for alleged interference in provincial affairs, has just passed a resolution demanding the appointment of a Canadian ambassador to the Vatican, and criticizing the Dominion government for not having already created that office. The ambassadors of Canada are representatives of the Canadian people as a whole, and the responsibility for appointing them is the responsibility of the Dominion government and of nobody else. The members of the Quebec legislature have a perfect right to their opinions, as private citizens of the Dominion, on whether there should be an ambassador to the Vatican or not. But when they express those opinions as members of the Quebec legislature, and in the form of a resolution of that sovereign body, they seem to be going a long way out of their proper function.

There are eight other provinces in the Dominion, and will shortly be nine, and all of those other provinces are entitled to exactly the same rights regarding Dominion questions as Quebec; but there are several of those provvinces which, if they expressed any opinion at all, would almost certainly express it in a contrary sense, and the last thing that the legislators of Quebec would admit in that event would be that such an expression was entitled to the smallest consideration by the Dominion government.

This is admittedly a difficult country to govern, and it seems to us that its prospects of being well governed would be much greater if all its governing bodies would confine their attention to the subject-matter which falls in their respective spheres of jurisdiction. And this applies to municipal governments as well as Dominion and provinces, and to the municipal government of Toronto as well as of other cities. The practice of bidding for cheap votes by passing resolutions in places where they carry no responsibility and cannot be followed by action is a besetting weakness of our political system.

Outlawing Communism

THERE will probably be pretty general agreement with Mr. Drew in his statement that Section 98 of the Criminal Code "could have have been improved and reworded, but it dealt with something that there should always be power to deal with." Our own objection to it was always to its ancillary provisions, particularly relating to the enormous powers given to the law-enforcement authorities, rather than to the basic principle of the law itself. Mr. Drew will, we think, have to find a more dexterous phraseology for the law which he desires than that which he gave, no doubt without much consideration, in his speech on the Address, but his general idea is sound. He wants a clause which will enable the courts "to find that any organization which has as its stated purpose the overthrow of our free system is guilty of a criminal offence." The real problem is that organizations which actually have that purpose do not state it. The Communist party of Canada does not state that it is its purpose to overthrow the system of free democratic institutions, and to do so by force and not by majority vote. We have a pretty good idea that that is its purpose, but if it stated it in so many terms it would not be difficult to convict its members in the courts today.

Here's an Anniversary

IT MIGHT not be a bad idea for Canadians to celebrate with some emphasis the tenth anniversary of May 22, 1939, the date of the signing of the Pact of Steel between Hitler and Mussolini, and the celebration could be extended to cover May 23, the date of the disclosure by Hitler to his commanders of the detailed program of military aggression which was to begin a few months later. All the necessary reminders can be found in a little volume by Professor L. B. Namier called "Diplomatic Prelude. 1938-9" (Macmillan, $4.50), which is perhaps the most depressing volume concerning the second war that has yet appeared.

Depressing as regards the past, but perhaps a little encouraging for the present and the fu-

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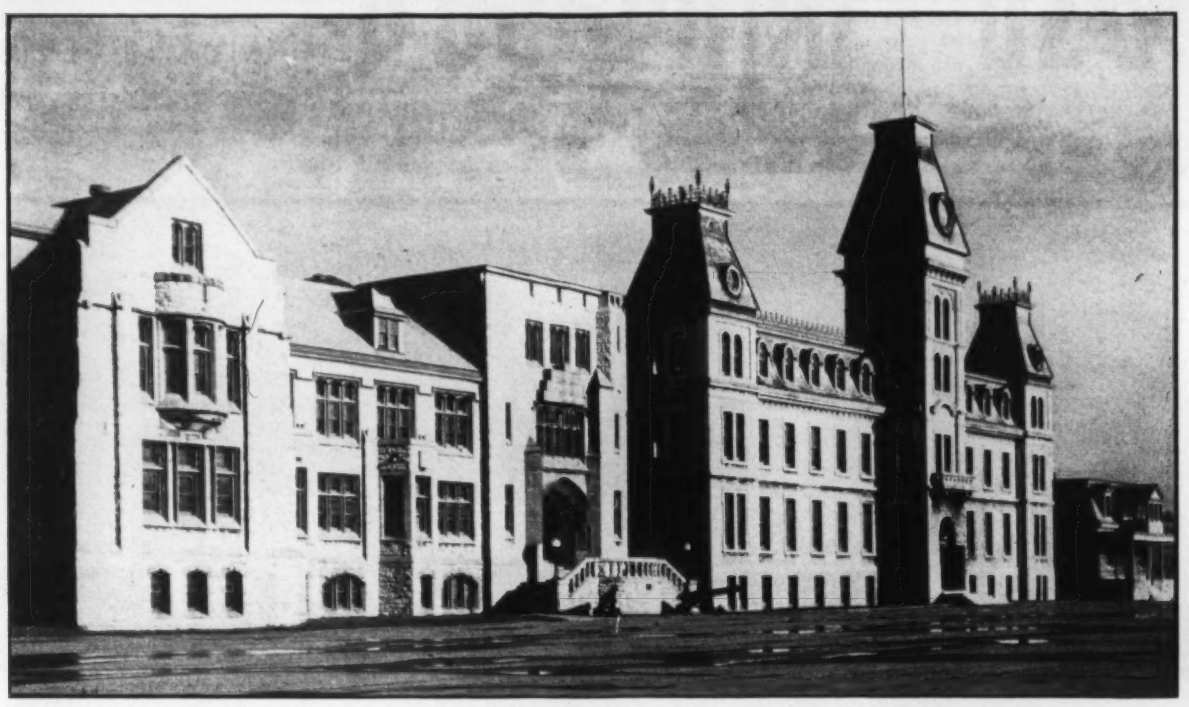
POSTWAR R.M.C. BECOMES A TRI-SERVICE SCHOOL

Photographs
George Lilley

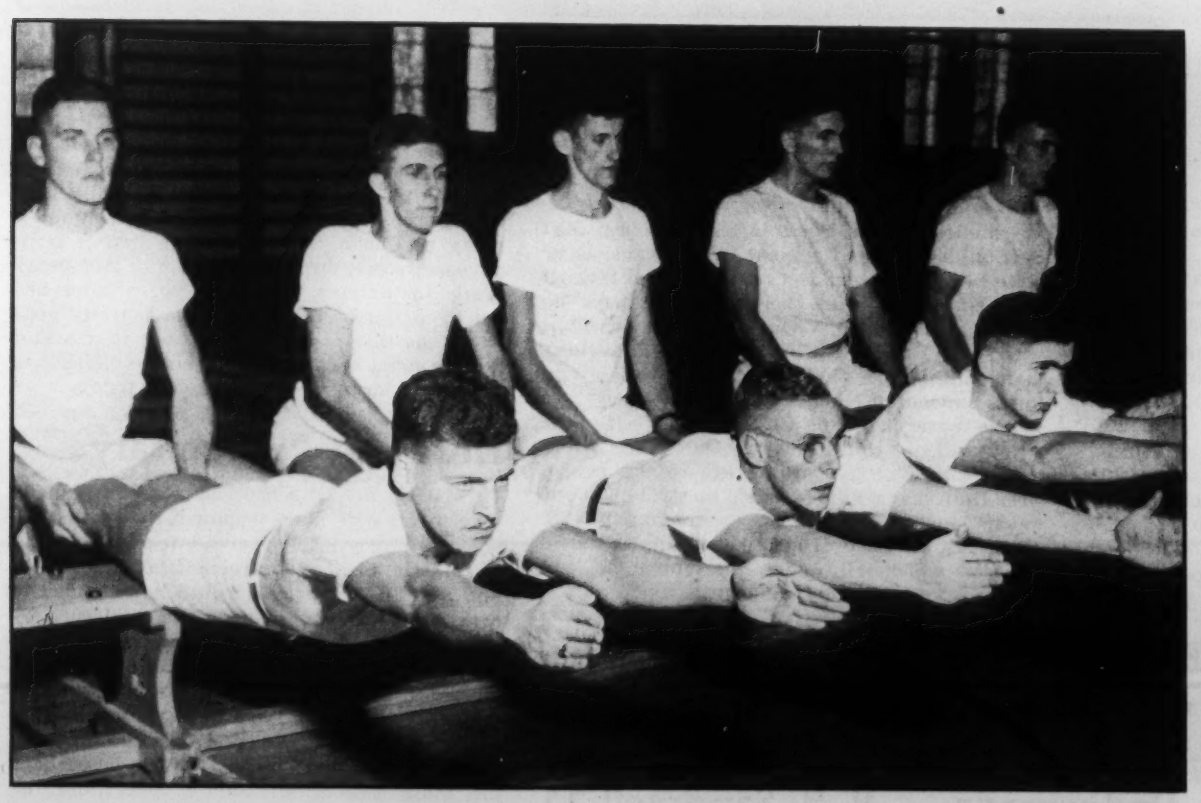
Story
P. R. Owe



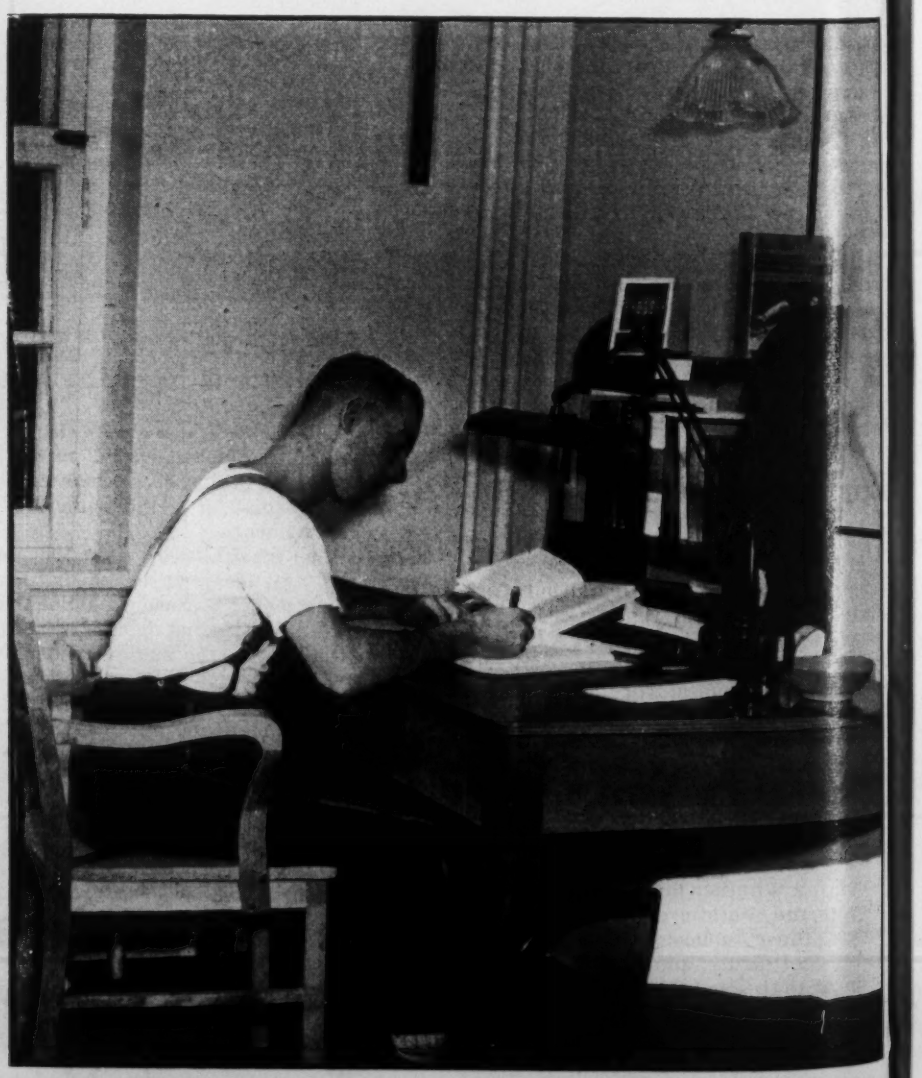
Heart of the College is the Administration Building with its modern wing the Educational Building. The old Administration Building was preserved at the insistence of ex-cadets.

An aerial view shows the splendid location of the College on the shores of Lake Ontario at Kingston, Ont. Fort Henry is upper right.

Squadron Commanders are key personnel and emphasize the new tri-service nature of the College. Left to right, Sqn.-Ldr. A. M. Jardine, Lt.-Cdr. C. P. Nixon and Major J. G. de Grandpre.



The College regards a sound body as a necessary adjunct to a sound mind and the physical training program is comprehensive. Classes are strenuous but arranged to avoid boredom.



Buckling down to it. Cadets must study long and hard to keep abreast of the modern, streamlined course of thirty-nine hour classes weekly.

INSTITUTED in 1876 as a cadet training college and designed primarily to produce top calibre officers for the Army, historic Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, in 1952 will begin to graduate young Canadians to the active and reserve elements of all three services.

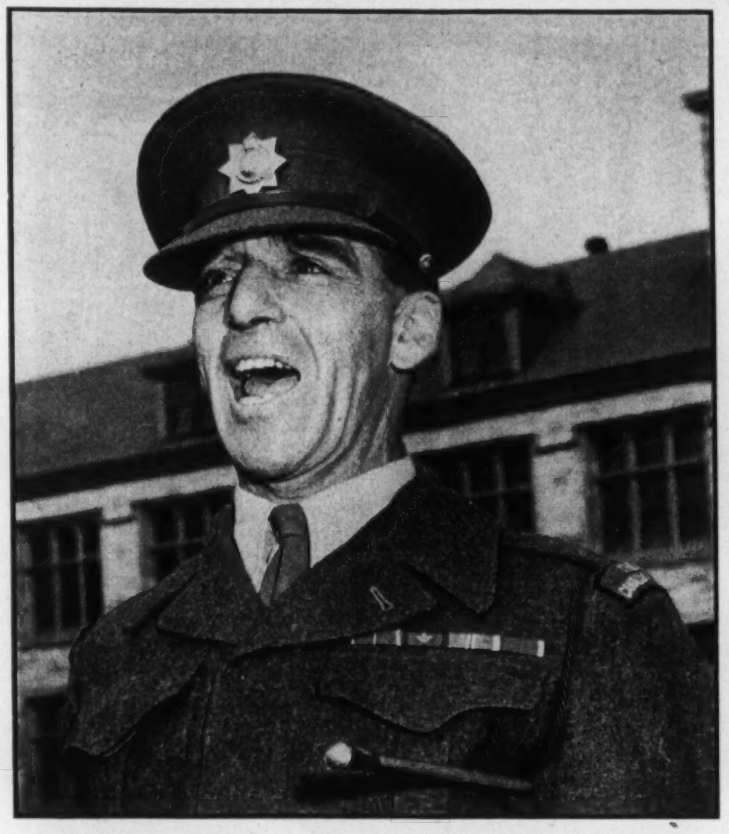
This tri-service role in which the old college finds itself in the government's practical application to a valuable lesson learned during the Second World War . . . . that combined operations under unified command is the key to success, whether it be in battle or in establishing harmonious inter-service relations.

Officially reopened in September, 1948, by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, whose task it was to coordinate the work of the three services, R.M.C. now sees youths from all parts of the Dominion working together, studying together, discussing problems together and playing together. Friendships which will grow as the course progresses undoubtedly will bear fruit in the years to come when the same cadets have taken their places as officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army or the Royal Canadian Air Force.

ITS sister service college at Royal Roads, Esquimalt, B. C., operates in an identical manner, although for only the first two years instead of four as in the case at R.M.C. Men taking the third and fourth years will go on to R.M.C.

From hundreds of applications, 100 young men, ranging in ages from 17 to 20, were selected to attend the first course at R.M.C. Candidates for admission must be Canadian citizens or British subjects normally resident

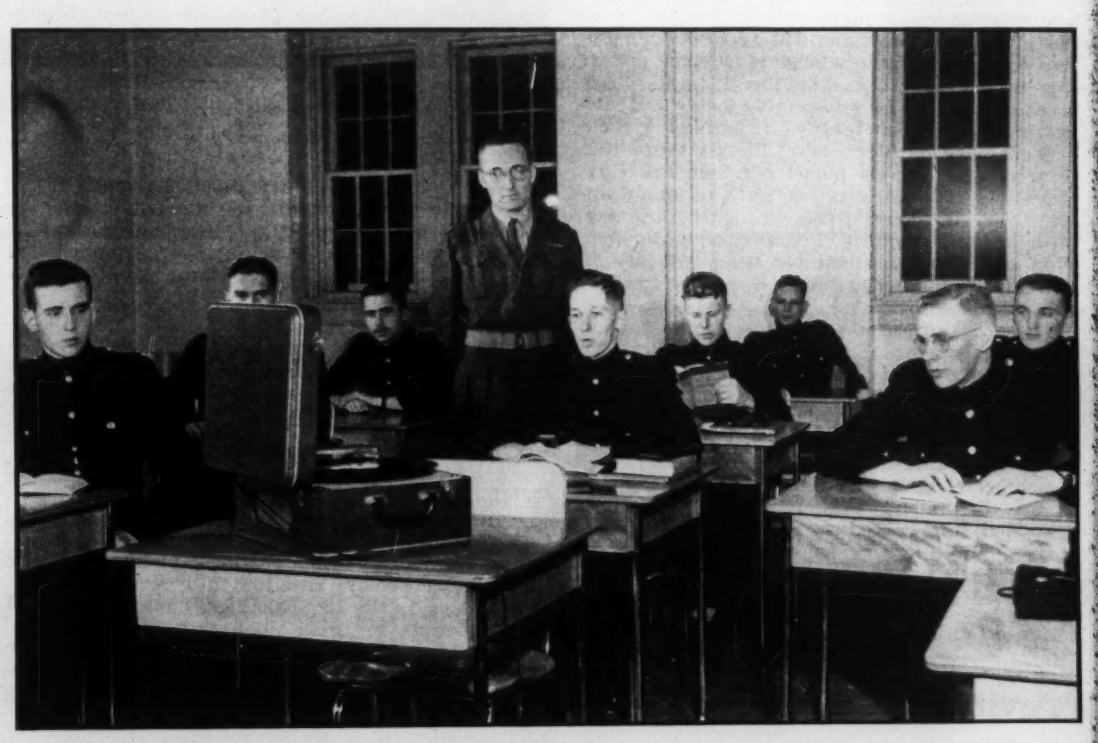
(Continued on Page 18)



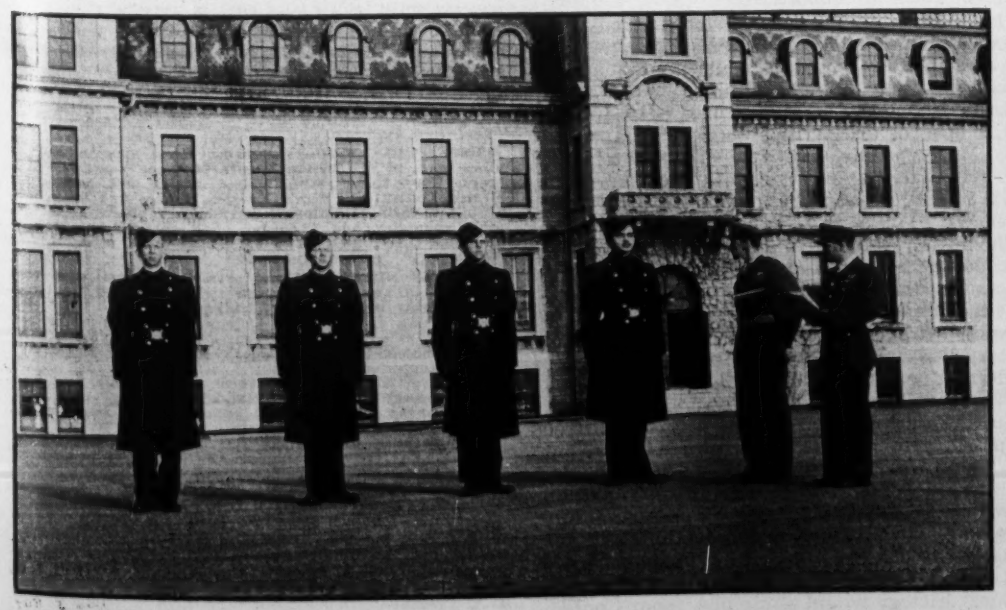
Essential ingredient. Cadets receive drill instruction from R.S.M. J. Coggins, R.C.R., traditionally easy to hear.

Blue uniforms are not the easiest to keep spotless and cadets pair off for a final sprucing up before parades.

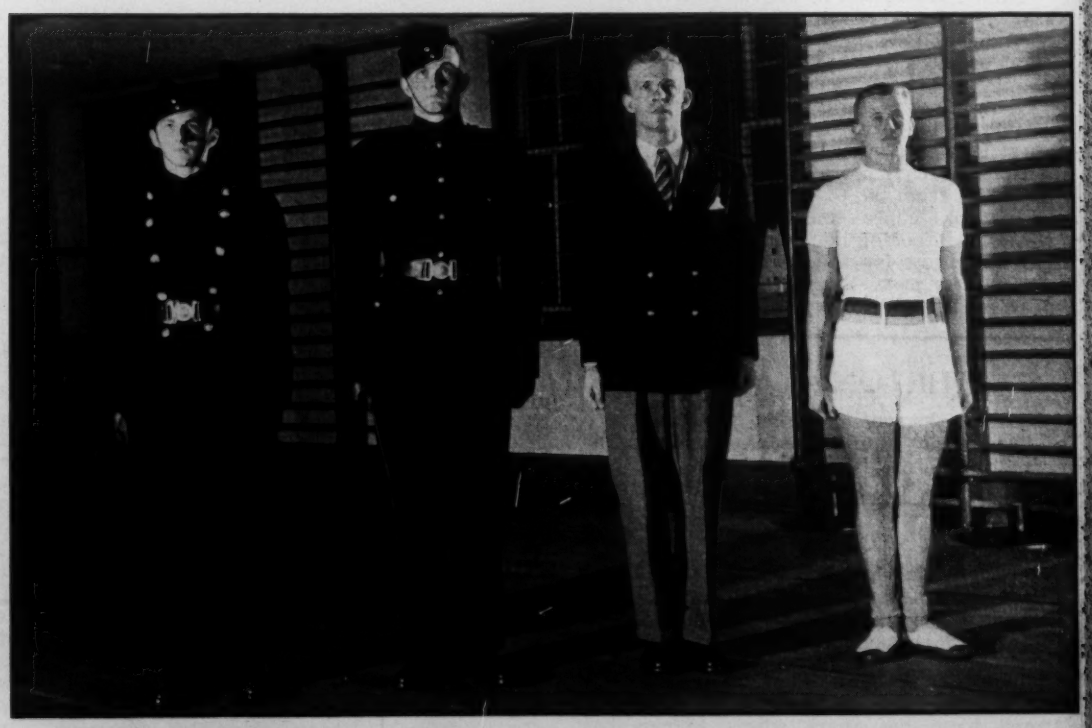
Scientific education is emphasized today. Instructor seen here is Col. W. R. Sawyer who is also an advisor to the Atomic Energy Control Board.



The Officer of tomorrow must be something of a linguist in addition to his many other requirements. Gramophones are used in instruction to emphasize conversational method.



Before walking out from the College cadets must be "passed off the square" by Officers. Deportment, dress and drill are still carefully checked.



Orders of Dress have been changed since the days of the Old College. Here are shown today's Winter Dress, Walking Out Dress, Recreation Dress and Physical Training Dress.

Ottawa View

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Stalemate In The Offing

A Semi-Miracle Is Now Required For Either Old Party To Win

THERE is a growing conviction among the more realistic Liberals that if an election were held tomorrow they would not win enough seats to hold an overall majority in the House of Commons. Conversely there is a spreading contagion of enthusiasm in Progressive-Conservative circles that George will spark them to victory. Anyone who wants to plot the course of events will make due allowance for partisan prejudices. Such evidence as is available suggests a stalemate.

We may be moving toward a two-party system in Canada again, but it has not yet arrived. The C.C.F. and the Social Credit Party will run a candidate in a great many seats in the coming election. The probability is that they will win at least as many seats as they now hold, and perhaps between them and the Independents as many as 60 seats.

This is what points up the magnitude of the task facing either of the two older parties. To obtain a clear majority in the House of Commons, after allowing for those ridings where neither of them have a chance—due to strong C.C.F., Social Credit, or Independent sentiments in the riding—they must be carried into power by a minor landslide. Of the 200 or so seats where the decision will rest between the two older parties, the winner must come out on top in at least 132. For the Liberals, that means offsetting all prospective losses and still netting a gain of at least eight seats over their present position. Very few Liberals think this semi-miracle can be pulled off. For the Conservatives, it means a net gain of about 64 seats, or, in other words, roughly doubling their present standing. Possible, certainly, but even with the new spirit and the possibility of powerful allies in Quebec it is a very formidable undertaking.

There is already some speculation about what will happen if no party comes close to a working majority in the House. You might have, for example, Liberals 110, Conservatives, 90, C.C.F. 45, Social Credit 15. Or it might be the other way around with the Conservatives 110 and the Liberals 90. What then?

Another election at once? An attempt by the party with the largest standing to carry on for a session or two? Or a party coalition? All these possibilities are being discussed on Parliament Hill. Most of the talk is futile because it is based on future circumstances impossible to forecast. But there are interesting conjectures.

•

Previous "Comebacks"

George Drew Must Duplicate Feat of Meighen in 1925

THE "swing" necessary to elect a George Drew government with an overall majority is, as mentioned above, about 64 seats. It is interesting to look back to the previous "comebacks" of the party in this century. In 1911 a net gain of 48 seats, a rise from 85 to 133 (of which the Quebec representation comprised a net gain of 16, rising from 11 to 27) gave Sir Robert Borden a very large majority. In 1925, the Meighen party more than doubled its standing, rising from 50 to 116, and that without any material improvement in its Quebec representation! Looking back, this was an astounding feat. Except for the Quebec Liberal "bloc" in 1925, it is clear that Meighen would have landed solidly into power in 1925, and the whole course of political history been changed. In 1930, under R. B. Bennett, the net party gain was 46 seats, of which the Quebec delegation provided a gain of 20. To win an overall victory this fall, the Drew party must duplicate Meighen's feat of 1925.

•

Riding Several Horses

Private Members Often Run Foul Of The Tory Commandments

THERE are signs that the Conservatives in seeking to broaden their appeal to the Canadian people, notably in wooing the favor of the "provincial rights" element in the province of Quebec, are running into exactly the same snags as the Liberals have done in their own attempts to avoid alienating opinion in one section of the country or another. Any policy which is to hold all the old friends, and win a lot of new ones, must perforce be canny, vague, rather amorphous and frequently highly contradictory. It is the old problem of riding several horses at once, the horses having their own conflicting and separate ideas about directions. The debate on the Address has provided some choice samples of the embarrassment of the Conservative member who wants to say in the House what his electors are thinking about current issues, but who has to square these sentiments with the current party line. I don't think it would be unfair to say that the Progressive Conservative policy at the moment stresses provincial rights, the consultation of the provinces, "ruthless" cuts in government expenditure, the denunciation of subsidies as "a vicious principle", and down-with-centralized-bureaucracy!

This is a legitimate line of argument, but private M.P.'s occasionally lose sight of it. C. C. Miller of Portage la Prairie, a broadminded sensible type of representative without any bitter or extreme party convictions, ran foul of some of the new Progressive Conservative commandments without even suspecting that he had sinned. He said that instead of negotiating with the provinces over the Trans-Canada Highway, the Dominion Government, if it wanted to get anything done right away, should establish a highways commission, back it up, and choose the route. Whereupon some anonymous individual, identified by Hansard only as "An hon. member", innocently asked: "Is not that centralization and bureaucracy?" Mr. Miller went on to urge federal grants for education, and increased federal payments toward old age pensions. There should be no haggling over the cost of the Trans-Canada highway. In almost the same breath as he urged these large transfers of federal money—surely subsidies, and therefore a "vicious principle"—the member for Portage La Prairie denounced nuisance taxes and criticized the height of the income tax. And as though to point up the dilemma of those who want to cultivate the "provincial rightists" in Quebec without getting into a doctrine quite inacceptable over most of Canada, Mr. Miller was followed in the debate by P. E. Gagnon of Chicoutimi, an Independent obviously after Premier Duplessis' own heart, who charged that by setting up the Canadian Radio Commission, the central government had entered the field of education, which was explicitly allotted to the provinces. Let Ottawa return to the provinces such rights, of which they have deprived them, Mr. Gagnon urged.

•

Old Hackneyed Labels

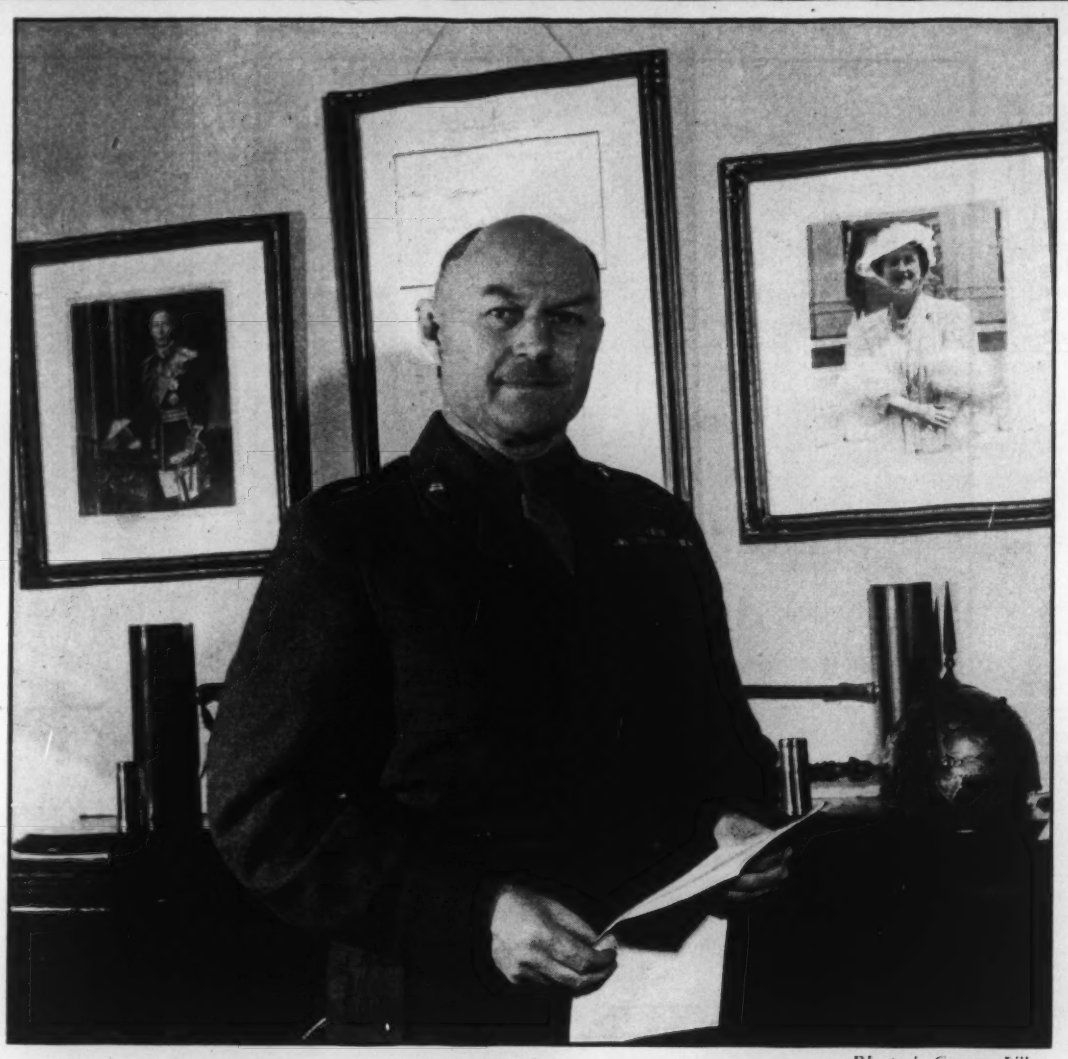
No Clean-Cut Division Possible Between Freedom and Control

WHATEVER the result of the next election it is almost certain to hasten a process of re-grouping of the political forces in Canada which has been under way for some time. This may be a healthy thing. The party labels for many years have served to distract attention from the extraordinary diversity and contradiction of political and social thought within the confines of a single party.

The *Gazette* of Montreal, quoting a discussion in the New York *Herald Tribune*, has been asking, what is a Liberal? One of the readers of the latter newspaper suggested that all the old hackneyed labels be dropped entirely—liberal, radical, conservative and reactionary—and two new ones be substituted: one to cover a believer in free enterprise, the other a believer in the controlled state.

This may be useful as basis for a discussion, but even a moment's reflection will show that the substitutions would be quite inadequate to describe current political thinking. Quite apart from the existence of many zones between the two, it ignores distinctions between means and ends. Many people accept or at least tolerate state regulations only because they seem to make more freedom of individual enterprise possible.

The notion that there are "free enterprisers" who don't believe in any controls or beneficences by the state, and especially the idea that the nineteenth century was a paradise of "laissez faire" in Canada which the present century has abandoned to go wandering in the wilderness of state intervention simply won't hold water. The "rugged individualists" of Sir John A.'s day naturally wanted to be as free as possible to operate their own affairs, but this didn't preclude them from asking boldly for state intervention to prevent competition from the United States, for bonuses and subsidies on certain kinds of production, and for state grants for building railways and canals and roads. A little reading in early Canadian political history would show how from Confederation onward the state was expected to regulate, promote and subsidize, and that these expectations were freely expressed by politicians of all party labels.



—Photo by George Lilley

COMMANDANT of the new Tri-Service Royal Military College of Canada is Brigadier D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., A.D.C., who is himself an ex-cadet of the College in the old days.

THE LONELY WAR

WHO win the conflict of the quiet places
Fear neither thunderous dawn nor wailing night.
This truth I've caught from rare, transparent faces
Brushing my shadowed spirit with their light.

No lords of clanking legions touch such power;
Only the humble, only those who dare
The hour beyond the crisis-driven hour,
Finding a touchstone in the silence there.

Oh, more than courage—flame of Christ's own feeling,
Fanned from the spark where known has struck unknown,
Be with me in the quietness, revealing
The loneliest of earth are least alone.

FREDERICK B. WATT

Passing Show

WHY all this worry about the U.S. Congress alone having power to "declare war"? Nobody declares war any more; you just make it.

•

Protest against the award of a medal to Ezra Pound, the American poet who is charged with treason, may be due to misreading the title of his new work, "Pisan Cantos", as "Pizon Cantos".

•

The Artists' League of America has picked the owner of the world's "most perfect thighs"—no doubt after seeing everybody else's.

•

We note with interest that on this continent it is becoming common usage to call a certain kind of a car a coop and a certain kind of dessert a coopay, and we wonder why.

•

Russia has withdrawn from WHO, making it necessary to ask WHO'S WHO and WHO isn't.

•

The Russians defend their slave camps on the ground that they have high educational

value. That's all right, but nobody ever seems to graduate from them.

•

As we see it, Bulgaria is merely asking all clergymen to join the Anti-God Society.

•

Food subsidies are costing the British government nearly 40 per cent more than the estimated amount. The price of being well fed is being well fed up—with taxes.

•

The 64-Rouble Question

If I were a blinking Communist
And my wife gave birth to a lad,
And we sent him through Lenin University—
Would he then be a Lenin-grad?

J.E.P.

•

Latest news from Madrid is that there are Protestants in Spain but they have a lot to protest about.

•

After all, the distinction between butter and margarine could be just as well established by dyeing the butter blue.

•

Lucy says the Daily Smile department of her favorite newspaper sometimes looks as if it had slipped over from the Hundred Years Ago column.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; E. L. Patchet, Treasurer; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Executive Secretary and Comptroller.

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MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

Vol. 64, No. 22 — Whole No. 2915

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

ture. For the whole trend of the book goes to show that the war was precipitated because the Germans had been immensely successful in sowing dissension between the nations opposed to them, and because they believed themselves to have been even more successful than they actually had. And today the Russians have few if any advantages of that kind. They may be better off than Germany was in the one respect of "indirect aggression"—aggression by means of internal conspiracy in the nations which they seek to weaken; but they are infinitely worse off in that their opponents (the term does not necessarily imply belligerency, and the Russians themselves speak of the Cold War) have drawn together under strong and determined leadership, and with a clear understanding of their position, which contrasts violently with the behavior of Germany's opponents in 1938-9. A more shocking record of weakness, vacillation, unreason and sheer terror has perhaps never been set down concerning the behavior of a group of great and historic states. Some of them redeemed their honor later by great bravery and sacrifice; some were not permitted to do so.

Having-Regard-To Again

THE British government is obligated to "have regard to" the price concessions made by the Canadian farmer, through our own government, in the early years of the wheat agreement. But the British government is, not obligated, but obliged (in the sense of "compelled") to have regard to a lot of other things. The most important of these things is the fact that British labor, like Canadian labor, is excessively annoyed at the continued high cost of living, and that any attempt by the government to provide the worker with bread at a price higher than he would have to pay for it if wheat were bought at the prevailing world price will cause him to be a great deal more annoyed and possibly to vote against that government at the next election. The British consumer has a vote in the British elections, the Canadian farmer has not. To which of them is the British government likely to have more regard?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer can, of course, charge any over-price on Canadian wheat to the taxes rather than to the price of flour and bread. He is doing plenty of subsidizing of foodstuffs anyhow, and a few millions more would be thought by many people not to make much difference. But the fact is that the subsidies are already running at an annual rate (according to *The Economist*, which ought to know) nearly £100 million higher than the Budget anticipated, and it is a very open question how far that sort of expenditure can be financed without inflation. The limits of taxation in Britain, except for such illusory increases of revenue as may arise for a time from the diminishing value of the pound sterling, have almost certainly been reached; a tax pressure which destroys its source is both ruinous and unproductive. As *The Economist* further puts it, the Chancellor will some day "have to assess the willingness and ability of that patient animal, the British taxpayer, to continue to devote himself to hard work in order to buy cigarettes at 3s. 6d. for twenty" (about the price of our own fifties or of American hundreds) "or to keep half or less of what he earns to dispose of as he chooses."

The Canadian farmer also works hard, and in the early years of the wheat pact he worked hard for a much smaller return than he could have got on the open market. He did so mainly, it would seem, because he thought that he was thereby buying himself a protection against the possibility of lower prices in later years—because he thought that his own wheat market could be stabilized no matter what might become of the wheat market of the rest of the world. If he finds that that protection is not forthcoming, or is forthcoming to a much less extent than he thinks reasonable, he will be just as much annoyed as the British worker. But what can he do about it?

FIRE-FIGHTERS

After Liberation

WITH Commander King-Hall and Count de Bernonville both sojourning in our midst—the first as an honored visitor, the second as a questionable but possible addition to our permanent population—the time is eminently appropriate for some mention of the Commander's latest output, the play "Number 10 Downing Street", which is the literary property of his pet organization, the Hansard Society of Great Britain, and can be had from that body at 4 shillings. It should be much easier to understand how a de Bernonville problem can arise in France (though not a bit easier to know what Canada should do about it) after reading this play, which is designed to help outsiders to realize the stresses and strains which must develop in any country on being liberated from a prolonged enemy occupation. It is because of such stresses and strains in France that Canada is now called on to decide whether she will send back to that country an escaped person who has been condemned to death *in absentia*—a decision which she is apparently about to make on the odd ground that he either is or is not suffering from tuberculosis!

The Commander lays his play in a Britain which he supposes to have undergone four years of enemy occupation and to have been liberated by American forces at some date about 1956. His point is that after the liberation it becomes inevitable that one or other of the two protagonists will have to die. One is the Prime Minister who has headed the government-in-exile during the occupation; the other is the leader of the underground forces which have remained at home and harassed the occupying power. The romantic needs of the theatre are met by causing the wife of the Prime Minister to become an underground worker and the mistress of the underground leader, with whom she commits a magnificent double suicide at the final curtain. The play should be highly effective on the stage, but its importance lies in the sympathy it must awaken for the nations which have undergone the agonizing experience of years of subjugation.

Late Convert

IT IS always nice to hail a convert, no matter how late his conversion, and our heart is filled with joy at the spectacle of Mr. Dorion, ultra-Nationalist M.P. and counsel for Count de Bernonville, proclaiming the doctrine of sanctuary for the oppressed of whatever country and whatever race, and quoting the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations with almost as much respect as if it were inspired.

We in this journal have been upholding the doctrine of sanctuary for a long time; indeed we began doing so before the United Nations came into existence, to say nothing of concerning itself about Human Rights. During the early part of that period it appeared to us that the people who were most in need of sanctuary were the Jews of Europe; and the fact that some six million of them have since been exterminated seems to suggest that our view was correct. Unfortunately for those of the six million who might otherwise have succeeded in getting into Canada, Mr. Dorion had not then discovered that "the right of asylum is a sacred right which has always been recognized by all civilized countries in the world".

About Supreme Courts

IT IS a curious coincidence that the American people should be engaged in ardent discussion of constitutional amendments concerning their own Supreme Court just as Canadians begin to face the problems which will arise as soon as they put their own Supreme Court in the same position as the American one, namely that of the court of the last resort. It is strange also that Canadians have failed to realize the tremendous issues that present themselves when a nation decides to do its own final adjudication, issues which do not exist for it so long as it is leaving that final adjudication to a court in another country.

The Supreme Court of the United States, simply because it has the power to prevent the elected rulers of the United States from taking certain actions on the ground that they are not within the sphere assigned to the federal authority by the Constitution, has been the subject of periodic violent controversies throughout the life of the nation. The Privy Council and the Judicial Committee of the Lords have never been the subject of anything of the kind in Great Britain simply because there is nothing that either of them can forbid the British parliament to do.

The decisions of the Privy Council have been discussed often enough in Canada, where there is a divided sovereignty system somewhat like that of the United States and the Privy Council has often enough told the Canadian parliament that it could not do something that it wanted to do; but the discussion has not been violent, because Canadians have nothing to say about the appointment, procedure and powers of the body which did the forbidding. But Canadians have everything to say about the appointment, procedure and powers of the Canadian Supreme Court; and from the moment when it becomes the arbiter of the powers of our respective governments, we shall have exactly the same sort of controversies as the Americans have had.

Such controversies cannot be prevented, but they can be limited, and the only way in which they can be limited is by the most extreme care in (1) defining the powers, make-up and procedure of the court, and (2) defining the method by which the powers, make-up and procedure can be changed when necessary. And we must set about defining them *before* the final jurisdiction is transferred from Westminster to Canada.

We Don't Like Like I

IN A recent issue we took exception to the grammar of a headline writer in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* who informed the readers of that learned periodical that "Average M.P.P. is much like you and I." Somewhat to our surprise we find that there are a large number of people in Canada who appear to have been educated to believe that that expression is perfectly correct, and to explain it by the assumption that there is a suppressed predicate "are" and that "like" is a conjunction similar to "as". Since we believe this to be a most grievous error we feel constrained to set forth the true doctrine on the subject as contained in the Oxford English Dictionary and Fowler.

The O.E.D. states that "like" as adjective, meaning "similar", was formerly (archaic) constructed with "to" but is now "commonly with simple dative". (In case the dative case was not recognized in the grammar taught to some of our readers, since it has no special inflexion, we must add that it is simply the case used for the indirect object, instead of using "to" or "for"; "give him the book" for "give the book to him".) The correct full reading of the *Globe and Mail* headline is therefore "Average M.P.P. is much like (to) you and me", and the expression "much like to I" is clearly impossible. The omission of "to" gives to "like" the grammatic force of a preposition; it does not make it into a preposition, because it continues to be an adjective, but it does the work of both. Fowler's description is apt: "an adjective or adverb having the additional power of directly governing nouns as if it were a preposition".

Furthermore, even with the "are" supplied, the expression "is like you and I are" is not good English. It turns "like" into a conjunction, joining a principal and a subordinate clause, or else it implies yet further omissions, making the whole statement read, if set out in full, "like to what you and I are". This is perfectly correct as a full expression, but to call "like you and I" a shortened form of it requires altogether too much filling in. The O.E.D. says that use of "like" as a conjunction is "now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly".

The real, psychological, reason why headline writers and others write "like you and I" is that they are afraid of "me" except when the governing word, the word which compels the objective (or dative) case, is right up against it. Most of them would not say baldly "like I", though some of those who have argued with us over the telephone have insisted that they would. (We doubt them.) And surely none of them, not even the most extreme, would ever say of a pair of twins of different sexes that "he is like she"!

AUBADE FOR A FRATERNITY

UNDER the sculptured and the moonéd lids
of James McTavish Seaton's eyes now seeps
the rainbleared light—that's James McTavish Seaton
III, you know, the pulp and power people—
and pitches his reluctant *psyche* straight
into the crude dilemmas of our planet.
The gentle Mind, perfumed discreetly, small
but airy, like a maiden's bedroom, shrinks
from all the stale insistencies of shaving,
lectures, lunch today at father's club
(the Old Man surly still, no doubt). And Seaton
III's intestines, equally blueblooded,
squirm with dubious acidic hunger.
James in flowered robes ignores the toothbrush,
carries Mind and Stomach down the stairs
before the brothers in enduring bonds
have chiselled all the bacon. Coffee soothes
the lower centres while the higher grope
with headlines. VARSITY PICKED TO WIN—
which Creevey
labels crap, but Brother Creevey sits
(you know, THE Creeveys) pouring gingerly
the juice of orange upon a hangover
and his judgement suffers *septicaemia*.
James turns to Orphanannity then yawns
upon TYCOON WARNS REDS and U.N. DEADLOCKS.
Interjecting strike news and a famine
somewhere, the radio is switched to swing.
James gapes again, decides to cut his lectures,
remembers to phone orchids for tonight,
and thinking how the world's grown dull without
a war he bravely carries up the stairs
the victualled Stomach, and the Jaw for shaving.

EARLE BIRNEY

AS SHE IS SPOKE

("Average M.P.P. Is Much Like You And I"—Headline in the *Globe and Mail*.)

MY STORE of current history is scrappy,
But when I read of parliamentary din
I wonder if the legislative chappie
Is really human underneath the skin.

I haven't hardly slept, it so concerned me;
I should of found it out more sooner, too.
The morning paper finally has learned me—
The M.P.P. is much like I and you.

They have their hopes, their loves, their fears, their rages—
They're only human underneath the hide;
They even pay, out of their meagre wages,
An income tax, though somewhat modified.

Take it from I, provincial politicians
Is really just an average kind of guy,
And, irregardless of their high positions,
The M.P.P. is much like you and I.

J. E. P

Victory For Atlantic Pact Nations Must Be Won In Field Of Ideas

By MAJOR-GENERAL E. L. M. BURNS

The ends and the means of warfare are closely related. In his second article on the aims and methods of conflict, should a third world war come to pass, General Burns discusses the exciting and controversial questions of all-out strategical air-bombing and use of the atomic bomb.

The atomic bomb cannot achieve a cheap, quick settling of the question—which is the better system of political economy for all peoples and all nations: Free Enterprise Democracy or Communism? The final victory has to be won in the field of economics and ideas.

We should avoid using means to win that will prevent the attainment of our true ends, says this writer, who played an important role as a Canadian Army field commander in the Second World War.

IN ANY consideration of the means of warfare available for attaining the ends discussed in the previous article (S.N., March 1), the questions of "strategic" air warfare and the A-bomb arise.

As has been stated, the theory that the war against Germany could be won by air power alone made little impression on General Marshall and the others who controlled the American strategy. They believed that an invasion of Northwest Europe, crushing Germany between this front and the Russian, would be necessary. Subsequent events and the history of the air war in this theatre have borne out the validity of the Americans' views.

What was the total result of the "strategic" air warfare against Germany? The United States Strategic Bombing Survey (European War) found that German war production while damaged and hampered at many points was never out of action in any important sector for long; that the checks to production imposed by air raids were soon overcome, and that, in fact, German war production continued to increase up to the last quarter of 1944; that is, until German soil began to be invaded.*

As to the moral effect on the German people, the Survey's finding is as follows: "The mental reaction of the German people to air attack is significant.. Under ruthless Nazi control they showed surprising resistance to the terrors and hardships of repeated air attack, to the destruction of their homes and belongings, and to the conditions under which they were reduced to live. Their morale, their belief in ultimate victory or satisfactory compromise, and their confidence in their leaders declined, but they continued to work efficiently as long as the physical means of production remained. The power of a police state over its people cannot be under-estimated."

If's and A-Bomb

But what of the atom bomb? If it had been used on Germany, would collapse not have ensued? That is an IF question whose answer depends on other IF's—if enough atom bombs were available, and if specific terms for peace could have been offered to the Germans, so that some central authority could accept them, as the Japanese accepted the terms of peace when they were assured that the authority of the Emperor would remain, subject to the control of the Allied Supreme Commander.

It is important to remember that the Japanese position was hopeless before the atom bomb fell, and that they had already made overtures for peace. Their fleet was practically destroyed, and unable to interfere with American sea operations. Their shipping had been so reduced that they could no longer import the food and raw materials they needed to carry on the war. They were hopelessly beaten in the air; their largest cities were half burned out, and their war production greatly reduced.

Postwar conclusions are that they would have had to give in before the end of 1945, if no atom bomb had fallen, and probably without invasion of the home islands.

These conditions, it will be seen, are entirely different from those that would obtain at the beginning of a war against Russia. No calculations as to the decisiveness of atomic warfare against Russia are possible without some idea of the quantity of atomic bombs available—apparently the most secret of all the atomic secrecies. It is certain that the Russians will do everything they can, by dispersion, concealment and direct protection to prevent the paralyzing of their war industry by atomic bomb attack.

The bomb is not particularly effective in attacking communications; so therefore it would be used to destroy Russian cities and their populations.* No doubt very great destruction of persons and property could be achieved, but would it be decisive? Would the Russians abandon their ultimate political aims, and accept our will?

It is unlikely that the question will ever be posed in such a simple form as above. It is unlikely that the Russians will ever commit themselves to armed aggression in the knowledge that it would provoke a counter-attack by the United States on their civil population with the atom bomb. This consideration will not greatly change even when the Russians succeed in producing the atom bomb themselves (which the experts predict they may do in five years or so) since, unless they succeed in the interval in pushing their frontier forward by political penetration, they would not have suitable air bases. Only from properly located bases could they advantageously attack the vital areas of the United States.

With the deadlock of the negotiations to set up an effective system of control of atomic energy under the United Nations, a good many articles have been appearing in American periodicals discussing how the atomic weapon could be used against Russia, if she should attack the West. Extracts from "These Facts Must Prevent War" published in the *Reader's Digest* for January 1949 will serve as an example.

"The 1949-model bomb is several times as destructive as the 1945 model.

"Only the President's order is necessary to transfer the bombs to the Air Command for immediate use. With the weapons we now have, we can do to Russia, if Russia attacks us, what Rome did to Carthage.

"The 50,000 Americans and 360

*While atom bombing against communications has limitations, ordinary bombing against German rail transport, according to Blackett in "Fear, War and the Bomb", was highly successful. Reich rail transport remained roughly constant till the spring of 1944, after which it fell precipitately to nearly a complete stoppage in early 1945. Says Blackett: "It was the breakdown of transport due to the bombing which was mainly responsible for the final collapse of overall production in the autumn of 1944, not the actual destruction of the factories or the cities."

*In the newly published "Fear, War and the Bomb" (McGraw-Hill) by 1948 Nobel Prize Winner P.M.S. Blackett, German aircraft production in 1944, the last full year of the war, is shown as 39,600, Britain's as 26,500. In the same year German tank production was 19,000, Britain's 4,600.

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—United Nations Photo

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, Premier of Belgium, who shared with Winston Churchill leadership of the first meetings of the international council of the European unity movement held last week in Brussels, Belgium.

first-line bombers of the Strategic Air Command compose the most destructive fighting force in history. . . It is the first organization ever possessed by any nation which, within hours after the outbreak of war, can assault the heart of any enemy on earth.

"If Russia were suddenly to attack tomorrow, bombers of the Strategic Air Command would begin taking off within a few hours. Their targets would be the heart of Russia, and their bomb-bays would be loaded with atomic and related weapons.

"Military experts tell us that no nation in all history has ever continued fighting after losing four per cent of its population.

"Accordingly, let the people of Europe understand America's air-atomic power and take heart."

Bystander and Target

The heartening effect of such pronouncements on the people of Europe is probably somewhat lessened by the reflection that the Russians are expected to produce atom bombs for themselves before long. European experience of ordinary air bombing, (including American "precision" bombing) during the last war was that the bystander is apt to suffer as much as the target.

Even when the Russians equip themselves with the atom bomb, they are unlikely to begin aggressive *open* warfare, unless they radically change their past and present world outlook. Many people were astonished when it became clear that Hitler was carrying out the program which he had set forth in "Mein Kampf." The rulers of Russia are also ideologists, and we may predict their actions by their writings and glosses upon the Marxian bible.

Much has been made of their belief that war with the capitalist countries is inevitable, that they are inveterately hostile to capitalism. But it is also true that they believe in the inevitability of the collapse of, or increasing strains in, the capitalist economy, which the capitalists will seek to escape though war. And they believe that this war will probably take the form of an aggression against Russia.

The Red Army is regarded primarily as the defence of the revolution against such capitalist aggression. Victory for the Communist idea is prepared by supporting the revolutionary Communist parties in the potentially hostile states. Then when the authority of the capitalist regime is destroyed by unsuccessful war, the revolution is effected. Russia will be safe and dominant in a Red world.

Such a program, if one grants its original premise, is logical, and when contrasted with a theory of war which contemplates the destruction of men, women and children by the hundred thousand to enforce the will of one nation, is likely to be less repugnant to the great mass of mankind. It is impossible to argue convincingly that the "elite" of 50,000 American atom-bombers are fighting for a superior moral purpose and for the higher destiny of mankind, when the means proposed to attain their ends includes the slaughter of anything up to seven and a half million Russians. And especially when we realize that this slaughter, and its attendant destruction of dwellings, property, industry and public wealth, would ensure no lasting peace.

The ultimate conflict between the United States and Russia, each with her group of adherent or satellite nations, is, of course, the conflict between Free Enterprise Democracy and Communism. Which is the better system of political economy, for all the peoples and all the nations?

It would seem obvious that the use of such weapons as the atom bomb cannot finally settle that question, even though as the world now is, it is very probable that the weapon will be used in an attempt to settle it—or avoid settling it.

It must be concluded that the nations which participate in the North Atlantic Security Pact must look beyond atomic weapons, in planning their defence against "imperialistic" Communism, and the counter-offensive necessary to ensure its final defeat. The final victory has to be won in the field of economics, and ideas, and while we cannot in the least afford to discount the probability that the political conflict may break out into open war, we should, so far as we can, avoid using means to win the war that will prevent the attainment of our true ends.

Is it not probable that when the Russians get the atom bomb, they will again urge the prohibition of this weapon of mass destruction? They would then be in a far better position to get a majority of the nations to accept their proposal. It is arguable that all nations would subscribe to a treaty not to use the atomic weapons unless an enemy first used them—following the same principles that resulted in the avoidance of the use of poison gas in World War II. Basic reason for this was that both sides had gas, and it could not produce a decision.

When both sides possess atomic weapons, their use against the civil populations would not produce a decision, in spite of all the death and destruction. There is no doubt that the free peoples of the world, and the Communist-ruled peoples too, favor every restriction on the use of the atomic weapon. It would be difficult, once the atom bomb "monopoly" is ended, for any government to ignore the great desire of ordinary citizens everywhere for the suppression of a form of warfare in which they are destined to be the pawns, to be swept off the boards by millions.

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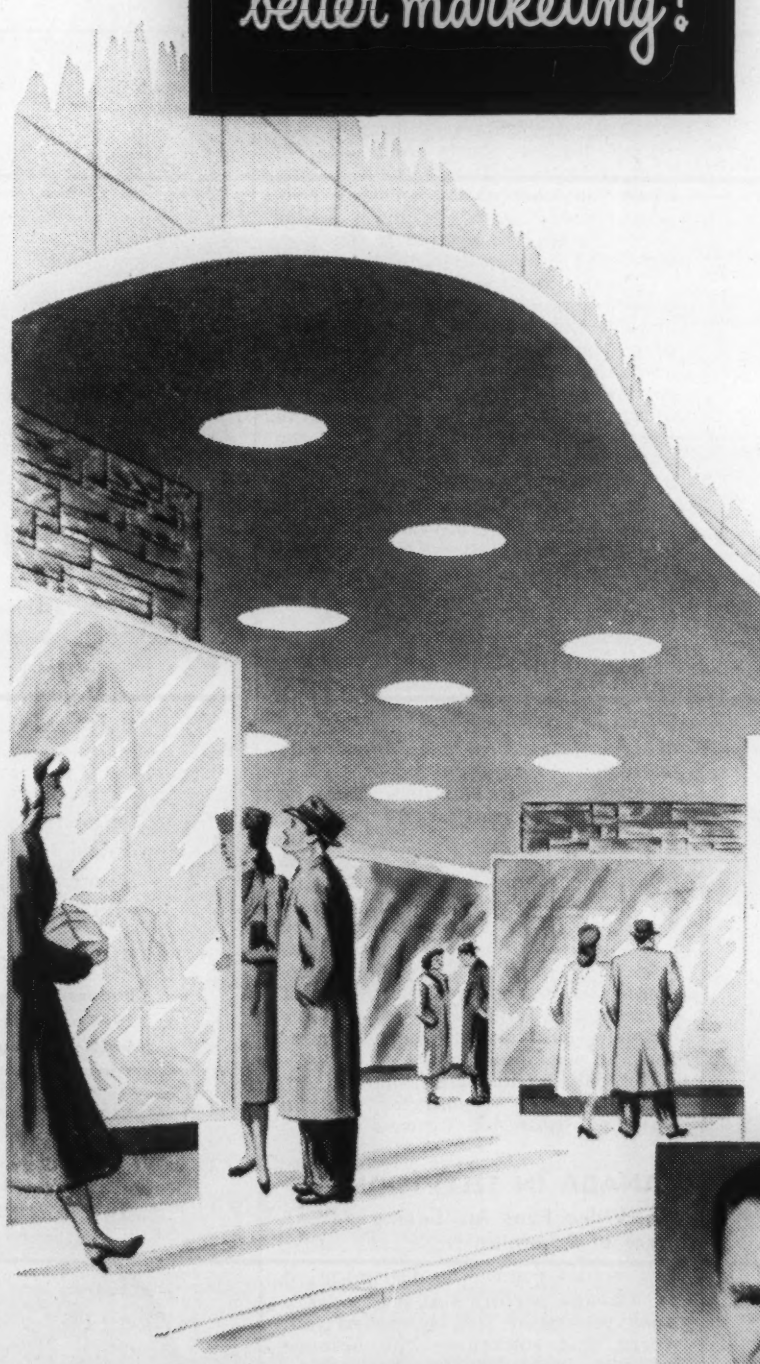

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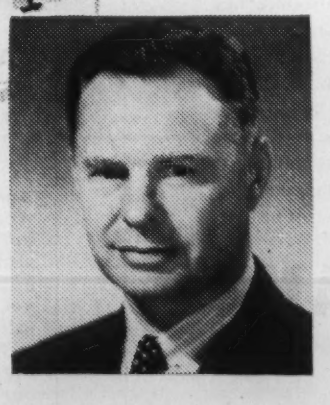

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Congress Taking Own Good Time To Explore Truman "Fair Deal"

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IS CONGRESS doing its job? In its first 60 days, the 81st Congress raised the President's salary, but, Truman critics acidly point out, it did not enact any other legislation.

President Truman himself was referring to balky Democrats as well as "agin-the-government" Republicans when he told Jefferson-Jackson dinner guests that he would tour the country again to tell the people what Congress is or is not doing.

The Truman Administration is facing crises on the filibuster issue and the enactment of a new Labor law, but students of congressional activities believe that this 81st Congress, which was confronted with one of the largest agendas of controversial "must" legislation in history, has made excellent progress. That progress may not add up to bills enacted into law. But it does represent sound and careful preparation for due consideration of proposals that are presented to it for enactment. It has been termed a case of "making haste slowly." Congressional leaders who confer weekly with Mr. Truman have defended Congress by pointing out that it has been at work ever since the first roll call. Delay in getting bills to the floor of the House of Representatives or Senate should not be construed as evidence of inaction.

These Congressional chieftains incline to the belief that the public—Mr. Truman notwithstanding—will prefer to have their legislators operate with deliberation, rather than to act as a rubber-stamp Congress. There would doubtless be far more public concern if Congress were to rush in madly to translate the President's campaign oratory into Federal laws.

Sound as this position is from the standpoint of the public weal, it offers little solace to the Administration leaders who face rough going through the historic threat of the Southern Democrats to team up with Republicans and stymie the entire Truman "fair deal" program over the filibuster and civil rights issues.

There is talk that the Truman Forces and the southerners have reached a compromise, and that both sides have agreed to an anti-lynch law, anti-poll tax, a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour, and changes in the Taft-Hartley law.

It does seem unfair to the mass of the American people that these issues should hold up consideration of such legislation as the broadening of social security, reciprocal trade, health and education, foreign aid. Yet observers say that Congress has done an excellent job of paving the way for consideration of these issues. Preparation of legislation for hearings, and the actual hearings and committee consideration, are as important as the final consideration on the floor. All of this preliminary work, it is emphasized, was started when Congress completed organization.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Truman got a complete mandate from all the people for enactment of his program. He considers that he has such a mandate and he blames "special interests" as well as uncooperative elements in Congress for standing in the way of his program.

Truman opponents differ with the Chief Executive about special interests. They point out that by lumping together all critics of the Administration under this heading, he is forgetting that lawmaking is a legislative process in which Congress plays the chief role. The job of Congress is to make its decisions after study and discussion.

The next few weeks of Congressional conduct should decide whether Mr. Truman will go to the people to lambaste Congress as he did during the election campaign. "If I get on that train again," he warned, "I'm going to tell the people how their government is getting along."

INDUSTRIAL STATESMANSHIP

General Motors Cut Prices When Wages Go Down

FOR the first time that auto industry sources can recall, a price cut has been tied to a wage reduction. This is the action of General Motors in reducing prices on all passenger automobiles and passenger trucks from $10 to $40. The price cut was prompted in part by the wage cuts given to G.M. employees under the contract geared to the cost of living. General Motors garnered a favorable public relation to this reduction, and both the company and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers' Union have been credited with industrial statesmanship of a high order.

Wage and salary reductions affected 341,000 hourly and salaried G.M. workers and were the first cuts under the corporation's unique two-year contract with the union under which wages are pegged to the government's cost of living index.

General Motors took the unprecedented action to "pass along to consumers the savings resulting from both downward adjustment of wage and salary payments and the lowered cost of certain material items." The only previous postwar price cut in the automobile industry was the Ford reduction two years ago when $15 to $50 cuts were ordered.

The General Motors decision is the latest step in automotive labor-management relations which first attracted international attention when Henry Ford in January, 1914, set $5 a day as a minimum in his plants.

Businessmen complained that he was upsetting the labor market. Later Ford was given credit for making it possible for his employees to buy cars, as well as the merchants, dealers, producers and others who dealt in Ford cars and parts.

Industry-labor relations will be under close scrutiny in the next few months. It is accepted now that the best clue to continued good times will be whether or not employment picks up in March and April. In normal years employment drops in January and February and then starts to rise again. The price cuts and other economic phenomena aroused fears of a recession, but more optimistic prophets put current unemployment down to seasonal factors.

Not only businessmen, but the Administration in Washington, will be watching those job figures.

CANADA IN TELEVISION

U.S. Video Fans Are Seeing More of Dominion Now

BY actual count, the Dominion of Canada performs at least once a week on major U.S. television networks, and sometimes this beloved northern neighbor of Yankeeland stars several times a week. This may appear strange, when Canada has yet to have her national initiation into the wonders of video.

We learned about it through a nightly observation of programs on our home television set, which is the centre of attraction for our own and a good number of the neighborhood kids right from school time, through supper and up to bedtime.

The reason is simple. Television, despite its 52 stations in operation and thousands of applications for stations on file, is still experimenting. Live talent shows are extremely costly, and in order to keep up a continuity of programming, where there are no sponsors, the video people have fallen back onto film libraries for an inexpensive solution.

That is where Canada's National Film Board and privately produced travel, educational and public relations films come into the picture. Because of the wealth of Canadian film material to be had, and because Canada is a generally popular subject with Americans, Canadian scenes are becoming extremely familiar to millions of Americans who have yet to set foot on the soil of the Dominion.

This is an appropriate time to pay tribute to the excellent job that Canadian films are doing.

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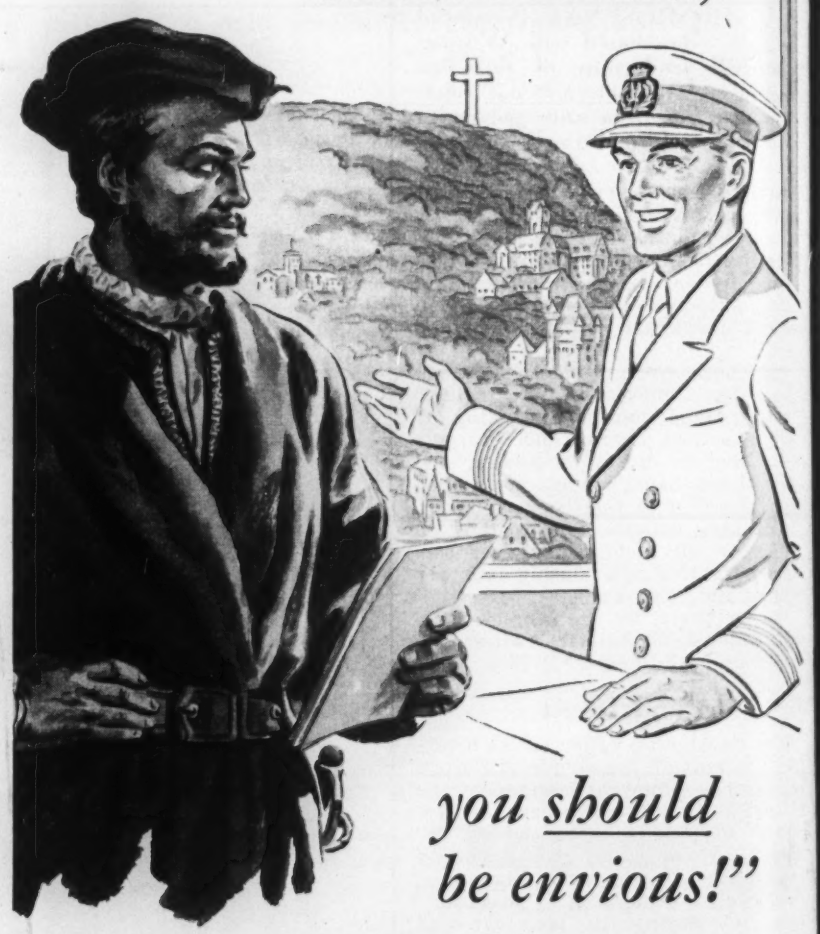

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BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Error Ever To Block Forest Research

RE the article by Phil Shackleton on the Dominion Forest Station at Chalk River (S.N., January 11), the establishment actually dates back more than thirty years.

Unfortunately when forest research, of which this was about the first well-planned attempt, was just getting under way, with the encouragement of the Conservation Commission under Sir Clifton Sifton, the Commission itself was legislated out of existence by the Meighen government. Since that time the Dominion Forest Service, with a far too limited staff to cope with the many problems, has been responsible for nearly all the forest research that has been done, their efforts being supplemented to some extent by government services in Ontario and Quebec.

However, the well-planned forest research undertaken by the Ontario Forestry Branch about 1929 came to an abrupt end when Messrs. Hepburn and Heenan in 1934 dismissed the five technical foresters in charge of this work. Since 1941, when Mr. Heenan retired as Minister of Lands and Forests, research in forest problems has again been undertaken, but was badly retarded until the end of the war.

It is to be hoped that, as the state of our declining forest resources becomes more apparent, the urgent need for the extension of forest research will be established and adequate funds made available on a continuous basis. It cannot be successful if periodically starved.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN C. W. IRWIN

Up From Virginia

IN THE article by Harry Boyle in a recent S.N. there is reference to a settlement of Western Canada in days gone by. One character, a Dr. Shadd, is of much interest to me since he was my brother. There were six of us boys in the family; I am the last survivor. Mr. Boyle says that Dr. Shadd was the son of a runaway slave; that he was a Negro doctor.

I have an old diary, kept by my folks between the years 1850-65 after they moved to Canada on the bush farm. I also have an account of the beginning of the Shadd family here in America, supplied by an historical society of Westchester, Pennsylvania. According to these accounts the first Shadd (which was spelled Schad, my grandfather changing it for convenience after coming to Canada) was a German soldier and came up through the Virginias under British General Braddock. He was wounded and left at a boarding house. He was supposed to join the army later but instead he married his landlady, a colored woman, and had 13 children. My grandfather was one.

It is true that the Shadds were identified with the underground railway through Quaker affiliations—but as slaves, never!

There were thousands of cases in the north just like this. Mixed marriages were formed according to the laws of the land. People were then concerned as to where the next meal was coming from or a night's lodging. Race had to take second place. The use of the word Negro is becoming out-dated. It is a heathen word and one cannot be a heathen and a Christian at the same time. The idea of 13,000,000 or 10 per cent of the U.S. population being strung along on that word looks like one of our greatest absurdities.

F. G. SHADD

Merlin, Kent County, Ont.

Mount Royal Symphony

MAY I be permitted to take some exception to a statement in the article "Calgary Collaboration" (S.N., Jan. 25), concerning the Mount Royal Symphony Orchestra of Calgary. You write: "The man responsible..... is.....Clayton Hare." I have seen Mr. Hare in both concert and rehearsal and have certainly nothing but praise and respect for his work with the orchestra. Nevertheless, I feel, and many others with me, that it was the tremendous enthusiasm, patience and genius of the violinist Jascha Galperin (now living in Vancouver) that first put Mount Royal College on the map with the Baby Symphony, which has grown up since then through the "Junior" stage to its present seniority.

Edmonton, Alberta AUDREY E. LADLER

Is It the Truth?

DISCUSSING the weaknesses of Morley Callaghan's play, "To Tell the Truth", Lucy Van Gogh generously refers to his philosophical dilemma as a "thesis", and offers some practical suggestions for eliminating the play's more obvious discrepancies. Miss Van Gogh's constructive criticism is, no doubt, well-intended and deserves the author's serious consideration; but one cannot agree entirely that it would improve the production sufficiently to get it out of its straight jacket.

Of course, it's Morley Callaghan's privilege to write a play with one eye on Hollywood and the other on William Saroyan, if he wants to. But where has he been these past few years? Where, indeed, has he been while the whole world, Canada and the eastern States not excepted, has experienced a tidal wave of social dislocation?

His play is inadequate in its technical aspects, not because there are too many or too few actors on the stage, but because it is inadequate at its dramatic foundations; and this, in its turn, is due only to Mr. Callaghan's own limited philosophy or thesis, so hopelessly compromised by its pseudo-romanticism. Apparently, Mr. Callaghan doesn't acknowledge the ordinary demands and realities of living in this day and age, nor does he care to probe too deeply for the creative possibilities within the very characters he has created. What they don't know, as the saying goes, won't hurt them.

But does he really think that the humble shoemaker who tries to understand the lessons of history is only a mere dupe? Does he really think that the intellectual who theorizes over a cup of coffee is a blind and evil monster, and that he has a black beard and is entitled "Mr. Zimmerman"?

The kindest thing one can say about the play is that it was rather well-handled by a sincere cast struggling with an insincere vehicle. But the net result was disappointing and the impression received was definitely unconvincing.

Toronto, Ont. VINCENT GELLER

• •

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LIGHTER SIDE

Marriage And Margarine

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE dairy interests which have worked on a variety of angles in the campaign against oleomargarine appear to have overlooked the most important one of all. This is the disruptive effect which margarine may have on the Canadian home.

The striking thing about the margarine issue is that while all husbands agree with each other no wives agree with any of the husbands. Almost without exception the husbands claim they can distinguish instantly the difference between margarine and butter. The wives say nonsense, they themselves can't taste a particle of difference and the husbands can't either.

The argument usually begins with the wife's vivacious account of how she had served margarine for a week without her husband's noticing it. The husband breaks in to say that he noticed it all right but didn't want to start an argument at the table. "He didn't want to start an argument at the table," the wife explains to the company. "You should have heard the way he went on about the veal birds at dinner tonight." "Yah, veal birds and mock angel food," the husband says. "Who'd you think you were kidding?" This can go on indefinitely, with husband and wife working off all their private rancour in gay public banter. "Go ahead and kid yourself all you like so long as you don't figure you're kidding me," the husband concludes.

I have recently collected a number of case histories which seem to indicate that the road to easy divorce is greased with margarine. The dairy interests would do well to concentrate on this issue and give up their silly idea of turning margarine pink.

FOR instance there is the case of Mr. and Mrs. Bugloss.

Mr. Bugloss takes great pride in his sensitivity of taste. When a discussion of butter *vs.* margarine came up, he claimed he could distinguish not only between the two products but between various types of butter. He went even further and said he could tell merely by the taste what kind of pasturage the cow had been eating and whether the pasture itself was flat land or rolling country.

"Would you be willing to bet an eight-skin mink throw against a box of cigars that you could tell butter from oleomargarine blindfolded?" Mrs. Bugloss asked.

"Certainly," Mr. Bugloss said and amiably allowed himself to be blindfolded.

After tasting the sample offered by Mrs. Bugloss he announced it was dairy butter from a Jersey cow in New Zealand.

"You're sure it didn't come from a spotted cow in Newmarket?" Mrs. Bugloss asked.

"From New Zealand," Mr. Bugloss said positively, "probably in the southern section. Any other questions?"

"Yes, when do I get my eight-skin mink throw?" Mrs. Bugloss said.

Mr. Bugloss still insists that what he tasted was butter and in any case the test was invalid since it was conducted without witnesses. Mrs. Bugloss says she means to get her eight-skin mink throw if she has to take the matter to the Privy Council. Mr. Bugloss at present is eating most of his meals downtown.

MR. AND MRS. TENERIFFE are also in difficulties. Mr. Teneriffe refused to eat margarine, claiming that he found the taste offensive. One day Mrs. Teneriffe whittled a piece of margarine to the traditional square shape of butter and offered it at luncheon. Mr. Teneriffe ate it without question but unfortunately Mrs. Teneriffe couldn't resist telling him about the deception when the meal was over.

"I knew it tasted different," Mr. Teneriffe said.

"You mean it didn't taste oblong?" Mrs. Teneriffe suggested.

Mr. Teneriffe was so indignant at the deception and at Mrs. Teneriffe's unsympathetic attitude that he took the rest of the margarine to grease the iron fireman in the basement. The Teneriffes haven't spoken to each other since.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Nutting, though different, is even more significant.

Mr. Nutting takes very little interest in food and doesn't care in the least whether he is served butter or margarine. On the other hand he is a strict purist and errors in speech affect him almost as unpleasantly as bread pudding desserts do ordinary men.

From the first he insisted that margarine should be pronounced with the G hard.

"There is no authority for pronouncing the G soft," he said. "It should be pronounced hard as in Godfrey."

Mrs. Nutting tried at first; but with everyone pronouncing it the other way the authorized version made her, she said, feel stuck-up and silly. So she went back to the illiterate pronunciation, and this offended Mr. Nutting to such an extent that he laid down an ultimatum. Either she pronounced the word properly or she stopped bringing the stuff into the house.

Mrs. Nutting, who was considerably overwrought by this time, retorted hotly that she intended to go right on bringing the stuff into the house and by Godfrey she would pronounce it any way she liked.

There is no need to go into the deepening stages of the crisis between the Nuttings. Mrs. Nutting is now suing Mr. Nutting for divorce, naming as co-respondent his office secretary Margie (the G pronounced hard).

FORTUNATELY Mr. and Mrs. Pycroft were able to bring in a more cheerful report.

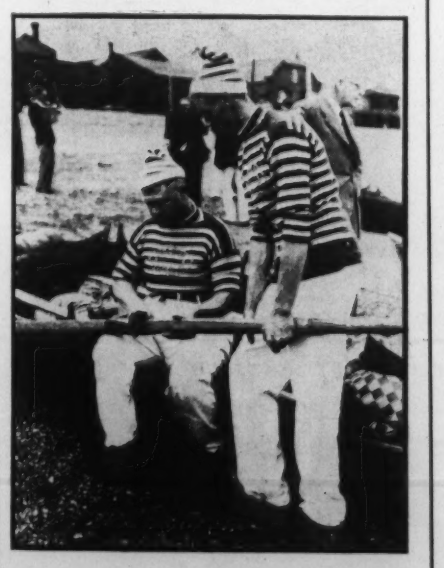
Mr. Pycroft says he can't tell one product from another and Mrs. Pycroft declares that the only distinction she noticed is the thirty cents difference in price.

To test the matter out the Pycrofts have recently been giving a series of oleomargarine contest parties. As soon as the guests arrive, Mrs. Pycroft says, they are given a round of sandwiches and asked to guess whether they are spread with butter or margarine. Records are kept, the guests moving from table to table throughout the evening, as in bridge. At the end of the contest the guest making the highest number of correct guesses is given a prize, which can be either a pound of butter or a pound of margarine, depending on the financial status of the hostess.

"An odd feature of these parties," said Mrs. Pycroft, "is that whenever a wife guesses butter the husband invariably guesses margarine, and vice versa."

The Pycrofts are very enthusiastic about their idea. They claim it cuts down the consumption of liquor and that the guests are usually so stupefied by the entertainment that it is easy to get them out of the house by midnight, some of them even leaving before ten o'clock.

Mrs. Pycroft sees great possibilities for the contest in the radio quiz field. "Only in that case the prizes would probably be on a much larger scale," she pointed out, "with gifts like home laundries, venetian blinds, deep-freeze units, eighteen-day trips around the world and maybe a five years' supply of oleomargarine."



The centuries-old custom of "swan upping" — the marking of swans on the River Thames — is carried out each spring by the King's Swan Master and those of the ancient Vintners' and Dyers' Companies. Headgear is traditional for the event.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

A Period Of Temporary Maturity In Thinking By Undergraduates

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE quite exceptional age level of the population of our universities during the last four (D.V.A.) years has had an effect upon the character of the student publications which would be startling if one did not remind oneself of its cause, and which is practically certain to disappear as soon as the student body resumes its juvenility and its normal inexperience of the graver horrors of life.

Here and Now is not quite, it is true, a Toronto University publication, but it is not far from it. *Creative Campus*, the most adult and original of a small host of surprisingly adult and original college products, is an annual which began last year as the pet of a private sponsor but is now actually "published by University of Manitoba Students' Union".

If anybody, having in mind that a considerable portion of James Joyce's work is still unlawful reading in Canada, labors under the delusion that that notable Dubliner is without influence upon the mind of young Canadians, let him study these two periodicals, and indeed almost anything else that proceeds from the pens of our future intelligentsia. If anybody labors under the parallel delusion that the Group of Seven (in their Sevenish period) are still the pictorial leaders of these same young people, let him read the art discussion in the same media.

It is an accusation rather favored by older members of the Canadian Authors' Association that the universities as teaching bodies tend to direct attention solely to the old and established classics of art and literature. If this charge were true we should have to assume that the students do all their rummaging in the contemporary movements on their own hook, without guidance or stimulus from their teachers. Actually it is not true at all, and whatever may have been the case a generation ago the Arts Faculties now make a most determined effort to bring their students up (or down) to date even in the classrooms, to say nothing of the clubs over which the younger professors exercise a fatherly influence.

Slight Difficulties

In literature the situation creates slight difficulties with the boards of governors, who have not yet learned to view with equanimity the free discussion of homosexuality (a rather favorite contemporary subject) in heterosexual classrooms. In art there is less embarrassment, and the governors are probably rather glad that the trend towards the non-representational and the two-dimensional has headed off what might have become an alarming interest in the human nude. (They need not have worried much; the human nude is too difficult for any but very accomplished painters.) There is a Susanna among the eight works of Alfred Pellan reproduced in *Here and Now*, but nobody could describe it as lascivious, it being Mr. Pellan's conviction that all pictorial art should avoid the illusion of being anything but flat.

Before leaving the subject of the adultness of the university magazines of the moment, we must draw attention to the excellent idea which has led two advertisers to extend their support to *Creative Campus* by means of two one-page advertisements, one of which enumerates 33 "noteworthy books by Canadians", all in the recently-published category, and the other 28 equally recent books on the fine arts, not by Canadians. The advertisers are two well known western breweries. The selection in each case proves excellent judgment on the part of the brewers.

The French universities have shown some signs of a similar upsurge of comparative maturity, but it has not gone quite so far and has probably met with little encouragement from the educational authorities, who of course are all ecclesiastical. In one of these institutions the staff of the student publication was recently fired by the students' council on the ground that they were devoting too much attention to the arts and too little to student news.

Alexander Lectures

Among other Canadian publications recently arriving on our desk is the revised edition of "Of Irony, Especially in Drama" by G. G. Sedgewick, which was originally the Alexander Lectures of 1934 at the University of Toronto (U. of T. Press —Saunders, $2.75). It is decorated with four fine drawings of dramatic masks in the Greek style by Robert Langstadt. Dr. Sedgewick defines dramatic irony as "the sense of contradiction felt by spectators of a drama who see a character acting in ignorance of his condition". The essential for this is obviously that the spectators must not be equally ignorant, and the great difference between Greek and modern drama is that in the former the spectators are and are assumed to be fully aware of the whole story when they first take their seats, whereas in the latter they are or are assumed to be unaware of it. They can of course be made aware of successive details of it before the characters are, and irony can thus become an incidental element, but it cannot be the chief ingredient of the effect as it is in Sophocles. Much of the weakness of the modern theatre is summed up in Dr. Sedgewick's observation that the business of the drama is illusion, not conviction by logical process. Irony vastly enhances illusion by advertising the ignorance and helplessness of the character on the stage. A very civilized book by a civilized mind.

Ibsen's Technique

Dr. Sedgewick finds a good deal of irony in Ibsen, and here comes a book (not by a Canadian this time) on "Henrik Ibsen's Dramatic Technique" by P. F. D. Tennant (Bowes and Bowes, Cambridge, 12s 6d), which declares in almost identical words the doctrine that "illusion is the essential of all drama", but Mr. Tennant, who gives Ibsen credit for very little outside of technique, maintains that the sense of inevitable destiny which the ordinary theatre-goer experiences with Ibsen's plays is merely the result of great technical dexterity, and that actually they are quite inconclusive and usually do not even conclude but merely come to an end, a statement which is certainly true of "The Doll's House" and several others. Mr. Tennant further holds that Ibsen wrote his plays to have revenge upon a society which failed to honor him as it should, that he was no thinker, and that his apparent moral earnestness was merely a romantic belief that good is rewarded and evil punished. There is not much scope for irony there.

The Reprint Society has added another Canadian work to its list, which now exceeds a dozen volumes and grows by one every month. This fifth Canadian work is "Confessions of an Immigrant's Daughter" by Laura Goodman Salverson, twice winner of the Governor General's Award. It is the colorful narrative of the childhood and early maturity of an Icelandic immigrant on the prairies of Canada and the United States around the turn of the century. She was a girl of character, or she would never have overcome the hardships and crampings of her surroundings, for prairie life in those days was—well, much like what Frederick Philip Grove painted it. Ambition was no doubt the driving force, but it was not a selfish ambition. "To the immigrants of Canada the need to justify their race was a powerful and ever-present incentive to courageous effort". Mrs. Salverson has succeeded in justifying hers.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Regina's Travelling Libraries Go To The Strangest Places

By D. P. DEMPSON

Regina.

MENTION such names as Erle Stanley Gardner or Agatha Christie to the average farmer in Saskatchewan, and he knows right away they are authors of popular mystery stories. For he is doing a lot more reading nowadays, and his preference is detective fiction.

Rural residents of Saskatchewan obtain books such as these and others from the travelling libraries, operated by the provincial government. No rental is charged, and the books available include not only fiction, but history, biography and even religious writings.

The central idea back of these travelling libraries is to get books to rural settlements, and to the far northern areas. Their headquarters is in Regina, and the books are shipped prepaid in large wooden boxes containing 55 volumes. These go to groups of 10 or more people, and do not have to be returned for one year.

These libraries may be found in the strangest places. Frequently they are kept in Indian schools or at trading posts in the remote areas of the north. In the south, they may be kept in the local grain elevator, service station, country school, community hall or even a private home.

The service, almost 30 years old, has taken to the air in recent years, to supply isolated communities with fiction and fact for long winter evenings. The most northerly point which received books by plane last winter is Camsell Portage, on Lake Athabaska.

About 1,000 communities in all parts of Saskatchewan now receive these books. Every effort is made to make the libraries as attractive as possible. Usually 40 of the 55 books are fiction titles, the rest biographies. Juvenile books are also included in each box.

The central library in Regina consists of 150,000 volumes, and they were used more last winter than ever before. Their popularity among Saskatchewan's rural population this winter is proving even greater.

Closely associated with the travelling library system is the government's public information library. But its books are issued singly and on specific request. This library has 12,000 non-fiction volumes, and covers such subjects as agriculture, engineering, home economics, law, psychology and philosophy. Last year nearly 25,000 individual requests for books were received.

Ghost Village

Thirty years ago Port Nelson, on the shores of Hudson Bay, was a thriving little community, with a 40-room modern hotel, up-to-date stores and neat dwellings. But today it is a "ghost village," deserted, uninhabited and rapidly disintegrating. Drifting silt caused the abandonment of Port Nelson's harbor in favor of the port of Churchill.

Plans now are to have the entire ghost village dismantled and shipped south, the movement spurred on by Canada's shortage of structural steel and building supplies. Largest single project would be moving a 17-span bridge, which connects the mainland with an artificial island dropped into Hudson Bay from the end of the massive structure as a loading platform for deep water vessels.

Sunflowers May Rival Flax

Sunflowers, grown extensively in the Red River Valley of Manitoba, may soon rival flax as a producer of vegetable oils. Last year's crop of 22,000,000 pounds, grown on about 40,000 acres was valued at $2,000,000. Farmers in the area plan to increase the acreage by 25 per cent in 1949.

Sunflower seed was not grown in Manitoba until 1943, when the war cut off other oil sources.

Twenty-five per cent of the seed is oil, 25 per cent meal cake used for cattle, and 50 per cent is hull for making stockfeed or briquettes. Refined, the edible oil of sunflower seed is used for cooking, frying and is an ingredient of some shortenings.

Rats Go West

Unless nature or someone like the Pied Piper of Hamelin comes to the rescue, Alberta may soon lose claim to its title of being the only rat-free area in North America for numerous rats are on the move in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, headed toward that province. At most, Alberta has only five years' grace, according to J. H. Brown, provincial entomologist.

These rodents, responsible for the spread of bubonic plague through a flea which infests their fur, are moving westward at eight miles a year. Already some have reached Lancer, in southern Saskatchewan, about 40 miles from the Alberta boundary.

Coping with the rat menace has been a serious problem in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for years—one not yet solved. Many control measures have been employed, with little success. Rats were first reported in Manitoba about 1900, in Saskatchewan in 1912. It is estimated there are more than 1,500,000 in these two provinces today—one for every person.

Besides spreading bubonic plague and other diseases, rats destroy property, merchandise, grain and chickens. They do $20,000,000 damage in the two provinces annually.

Mechanical Clerics

Getting stalled on a lonely prairie road because of motor trouble holds no fears for the present class of theological students attending St. Chad's Anglican College in Regina. Eight of them, ranging in ages from 19 to 37, have just completed a special 3-month course in automotive mechanics—the first ever held in Canada for members of this religious group.

While they're not yet in a position to completely overhaul a motor or tear out the rear-end, they've become familiar with the working parts of an automobile. If some minor difficulty develops once they're assigned to prairie parishes, they'll probably be able to find what is wrong and repair the defective part.

Ministers who graduate from St. Chad's are assigned to parishes in the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, which covers roughly the southern part of Saskatchewan—more than 90,000 square miles. Its size not only makes a car necessary but demands a knowledge of the car's mechanism. Service stations and garages are few and far between in the sparsely-settled parts of this vast area. Most of the ministers' cars are second-hand and they're put to hard use over rough sideroads, in all kinds of weather.

PROMINENT CANADIANS have fun in a popular series of "Canada—West Indies Quiz" programs in the C.B.C.'s International Service. On a recent program participants included, left to right, Maxwell Cohen, Associate Professor of Law at McGill, Dr. Arthur Lismer, Educational Supervisor of the Montreal Art Association; John MacRae and Steve Brott of the C.B.C.; Madame Therese Casgrain and Hugh MacLennan, Canadian novelist. Programs are heard across Canada and overseas.

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Cutting Of Trees In B.C. May Be On Quota Basis

By J. K. NESBITT

B.C. farmers may soon be prohibited from cutting more than a certain percentage of the trees on their land. Soil experts warn that unless some such drastic step is taken whole areas may become dustbowls. New residents from treeless regions who do not like trees and farmers who want all the growing areas they can get have been cutting down trees without any thought of the long-term consequences.

Hospital rates are also being investigated by the B.C. government in view of its $11,000,000-a-year hospitalization scheme.

Victoria, B.C.

TWO more government controls are facing British Columbia. Slowly but surely controls are spreading out over the Pacific Coast province, which is said to be the fastest growing unit of Canada.

Milk and gasoline prices are now under control—they can only be raised with the permission of government boards; public transportation fares are frozen and may not be upped unless a government commission says so.

Now it seems farmers are not going to be allowed to cut down all their own trees, in the interests of soil conservation.

And hospitals, which have always flourished as private enterprises and got together to raise their rates, are going to be more and more controlled as B.C. government increases benefits under its contributory compulsory hospitalization scheme.

The B.C. agriculture department fears that unless something is done to keep natural moisture in the soil of certain areas of the province there will be created in B.C. within comparatively few years dustbowls as bad as those in Saskatchewan and Kansas.

The government is considering a law to make it illegal for farmers to cut more than a certain percentage of trees on their own land. Experts believe at least 20 per cent of the trees on all farm property should be left in order that the snows of winter may be retained and leaves allowed to form a mulch, to soak up and keep moisture.

People from treeless areas of the country, particularly the Prairies, have been flocking into British Columbia and rooting up the trees wholesale. People from the Prairies, not being used to them, don't like trees. They find them gloomy, think they waste good productive soil. Even in the cities, these new arrivals are given to chopping down all the trees about their houses the minute they can, much to the annoyance of native-born British Columbians, most of whom feel they can't live without trees.

Another Dustbowl

In the rich fertile Peace River area of B.C., in the far northeastern corner of the province from where starts the 1,600 mile, U.S.-built highway to Fairbanks, Alaska, the situation has become so bad that the district agriculturist at Fort St. John has written to the Department of Agriculture in Victoria expressing horror at what is happening to the trees and warning that unless strictest conservation is practised the region will be turned into a dustbowl.

Even in Saanich—the vast farming area north of Victoria, which is looked upon as one of the garden spots of Canada, there is a threat. Agricultural authorities say Saanich could well become a barren wilderness in a matter of years. In June, July and August Saanich is practically a desert and unless irrigation is instituted the soil is going to lose its fertility and gone will be the strawberries, the grapes and tomatoes that have made Saanich famous and beautiful.

Hon. Frank Putnam, B.C. Minister of Agriculture, is deeply concerned. Over and over again he has told farmers: "You must leave trees on your property if your soil is to continue productive—if we are to save our soil for future generations."

Largely his pleas have been ignored. Farmers insist on all the growing acres they can get. Now is the time, it is felt here, to take drastic steps—and they only can be taken with a law forbidding the cutting of more than a certain percentage of trees, even on private property.

"B.C. is starving already for feed grains—and if present soil depletion is allowed to go on we will be starving for human foodstuffs," is the way one authority on soil puts it. "The situation is serious, very serious."

As to the hospitals, Hon. George Pearson, Minister of Health and Welfare, has advised them all that they may no longer increase their rates without approval of the government's hospital commission.

The whole rate structure of all the hospitals is going to be examined by government experts. Mr. Pearson believes that the daily rate for semi-private rooms should not be $1.50 a day higher than for public ward beds and for private rooms no more than $2.50 higher, except in the case of a few deluxe suites which all big hospitals have for millionaires.

Mr. Pearson explains: "Since the government is going to pour more than $11,000,000 a year of the people's money into the hospitals it is evident that the government is now the senior partner in the hospitals. We are going to try and show the hospitals how to reduce their costs and so operate more efficiently."

B.C.'s hospital scheme has been widely hailed by the public, which has been terrified in recent years of hospital bills so high they may well financially paralyze the average person for years. All persons in the province are covered. Persons on old-age pensions of $40 a month, persons on mothers' allowances and social assistance have their premiums paid by the government.

Premiums are $15 a year for single persons; $24 for a man and wife, or one dependent; $30 for a man and wife and any number of children. At present all hospital facilities are provided, as long as the person treated is flat on his back in a hospital bed. Out-patient care is not covered. It is the government's hope that it will be able to provide out-patient care without increasing premiums. It will put millions of three-per-cent-sales-tax dollars into this objective in an effort to popularize the tax, which has been bitterly fought by the C.C.F. in the Legislature and on the hustings.

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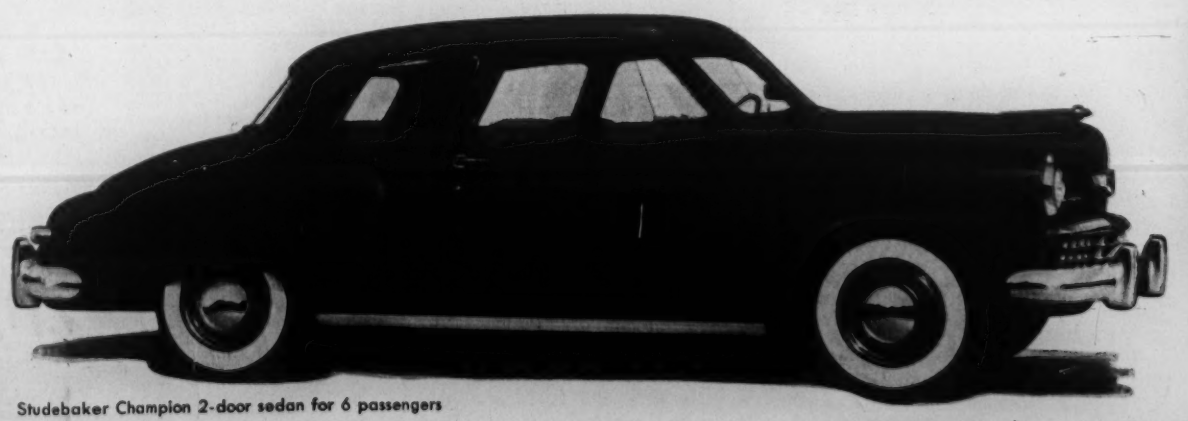

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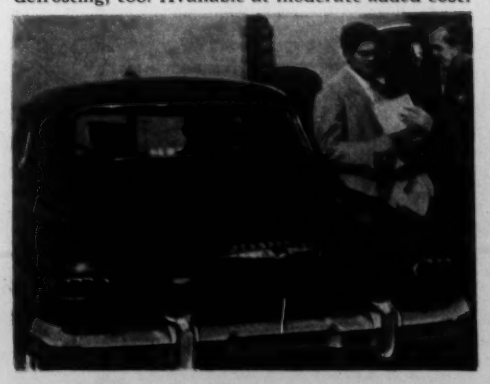

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THE WORLD TODAY

Atlantic Pact Is Smoothed Out; Soviet Schemes In Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE FLURRY of trouble over the attempt of some senators to water down American commitments in the North Atlantic Pact seems to have passed without any tragic results. It is recognized philosophically in most quarters that the making of such arrangements between democratic states usually takes on a more ragged appearance than the slickly-staged "agreements" which the Soviets impose on their satellites.

Some good may even come out of the flurry. The immediate press reaction calling for a clear commitment, if the pact was to do what it was supposed to do, deter Soviet aggression, must have indicated to the senators that they were behind public opinion in this case. And reports from Europe tended to show that people there were putting more store on American actions than on words, and found that these actions in recent years indicated a solid American concern in Western Europe.

As I now understand — and my source is a good one—the pact will be ready for signing about the end of this month, the ceremony probably to take place in Bermuda. Such speed will be made possible by leaving the details of economic and military participation of the partners to be worked out later by the Council which the pact will set up.

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NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, Halvard Lange, whose fact-finding mission to Washington precipitated the flurry over the Atlantic Pact, remains firm on bringing his nation in. His stand seems to have influenced the Danes, who are again swinging towards firm membership.

RED ARMY AS "LIBERATOR"

Warning of French Communist Another Move Against Pact

MAURICE THOREZ has pronounced what may be a fateful decision for French Communism. Embedded in Communist double-talk about a contingency in which the Soviet Army might have to "pursue" an "aggressor" onto French soil, his statement is, in effect, that French Communists will welcome the Soviets as "liberators" and fight on their side.

Premier Queuille's call for judicial action against this treasonable threat was backed up by every non-Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies. Already a number of Communist editors have been arrested for endangering the national security, and a move to lift the parliamentary immunity of Thorez and Marcel Cachin, editor of the journal *Cahiers du Communisme*, which sets the French Communist line, is under way.

PREMIER HENRI QUEUILLE of France, (left), a member of many cabinets who had never attained prominence, has produced out of an unpromising situation one of the most effective governments of the Fourth Republic, holding off both the Gaullists and the Communists.

This is another instance of firm action by a government which seemed extremely weak when it came into existence last September. It gained greatly in public confidence by its policy of dealing with the Communist-led, politically-aimed coal strike in November. It launched an attack on high food prices in January, and these are at last going down.

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Togliatti, in Italy, has made a declaration in parliament almost identical with that of Thorez. But similar statements by Italian Communists have been made often before, and Premier de Gasperi, rated as one of the ablest in Europe, is considering his countermove cautiously.

It is hard to imagine what the French and Italian Communists hope to gain from such declarations. Left to themselves, they surely would prefer to stress their "patriotism" as they did after the war, in order to gain mass support. The new line, which can only lose them such support, must have been ordered from Moscow, in accord with Dimitrov's pronouncement from on high (with Tito in mind) that nationalism is the greatest enemy of Communism. The statement that the French and Italian workers (i.e., Communists) would welcome the Soviet Army as a liberator, is intended as a warning against joining the Atlantic Pact.

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ANNA'S WORLD TOPPLES

Why Should A Communist Writer Be Labelled "American Spy"?

MOST INTRIGUING is the case of Anna Louise Strong. This university-educated American has lived in Moscow most of the years since the Revolution. She was made the first editor of the English-language Moscow *Daily News*, back in 1934. She has been a tireless propagandist of Communism, as in her book, "I Change Worlds."

Only last spring, when she passed through Toronto, I engaged in a debate with her on the Korean question over the C.B.C. (which made no mention whatever of her Communist affiliations or residence in Russia in introducing her). Her whole story was of a "people's democracy" in Northern Korea and a rampant American imperialism and police terror in Southern Korea.

Now Miss Strong has been "discovered" to be an American spy and expelled from Russia—while the New York *Daily Worker* was in the midst of serializing her latest book on China! The chief Yugoslav newspaper *Borba* has maliciously provided the details of how the text of this work was provided to newspapers behind the Iron Curtain by the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow. It also published a follow-up letter from Miss Strong, of last November.

Communists Prefer Dollars

"I would like to know what has happened to my book. Was it published as a book or a serial, and if so, do you pay for such materials or not? I had contracts with Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, Berlin and Moscow. But you never proposed such a contract. Some of the above mentioned cities already have paid me and in dollars. The rest (Paris and Berlin) gave me a certain amount of money for use in visiting those countries.

"In case 'Dawn in China' is being prepared for publication . . . I want to point out *certain passages that were made in Moscow by the editor of the Soviet Information Bureau* . . . which will send you a copy of their edition if you want it." Obviously Anna Louise Strong's book was caught in the midst of the Tito-Stalin family quarrel, due to which we have this revelation that she allowed the Soviet Information Bureau to edit her work, and received payment for it in scarce dollar exchange from the satellites.

But she seems to have been caught more painfully in a developing Stalin-Mao coolness. Mao did not mention Stalin once in his latest booklet on "The Fight for a New China," and the Moscow press has paid him back by scarcely mentioning his sweeping victories of recent months.

In this situation Miss Strong's praise for the Chinese leader is too warm for Moscow's liking, and her reported remarks in private conversation that Mao owed Stalin nothing and should assert his independence are sheer Titoist "treason." Indeed she is said to have spoken approvingly of Tito. This was sufficient to call for the full Soviet treatment of character assassination: she is stigmatized as an American imperialist spy, with whom no loyal Stalinist would dare consort in future.

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CZECHS AND POLES BALK

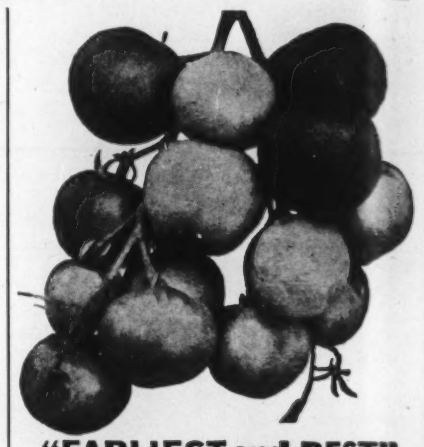
Satellites Resent Moscow Policy To Restore United Germany

WE HEAR of all of our own difficulties in arranging the North Atlantic Pact, of the difficulties with the French over German policy, and the diplomatic blunders of Harriman in China and Secretary Royall in Japan. Let no one think that the Soviets have no troubles in deciding or shifting their policies. As an example, the rumors of their difficulties with the Poles and Czechs over policy towards Germany are entirely credible.

Both of these peoples have been cruelly overrun and occupied by the Germans. Both have expelled German populations running into the millions. Yet both have to continue to live cheek by jowl with the Germans, and only the few docile or fanatic Stalinists among their leaders will accept Soviet policies tending to favor a strong re-united Germany without an argument. There were stories of such arguments at the conference of Soviet and satellite leaders on German policy in Warsaw last June, and there have been new rumors of discontent in Prague and Warsaw in recent days.

The supposed cause of Czech resentment is a Soviet demand that some of the Sudeten Germans expelled after the war be taken back, to provide needed labor and skill for Czech industry (which many Czechs admitted to me two years ago was weaker for the loss of the Sudetens). To the Czechs, however, this has a flavor of Soviet cultivation of German goodwill at their expense.

The Poles would naturally be quick to suspect a similar demand that expelled Germans be re-admitted to Poland to cultivate derelict fields for help in industry. They have heard, as well as others, the whispered propaganda of the German Communists that if Germany were to go Com-



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TRANSCONTINENTAL INTERNATIONAL TRANS ATLANTIC

munist Russia would give her back the lost territories now held by Poland.

The plain fact is that the Poles and Czechs do not like any policy of re-unifying Germany under a Central Government any more than do the French, who are free to speak their mind on this subject and never fail to do so. Yet the Soviets are continually building up their clamor in Germany for uniting the zones and withdrawing all occupation forces.

The Czech and Polish Communists, having carried out a seizure of power in their own countries, know better than anyone else that the withdrawal of occupation forces is to be a preliminary to seizure of power in the whole country by the German Communists. They know that the Paulus Army, introduced into the Eastern Zone last year in a strength of over 300,000 men as the "People's Police," is intended to be the force behind this seizure, the Anglo-American "war-mongers" having refused to set up any comparable body to secure the Western Zones.

ERNST REUTER, Lord Mayor of Berlin and doughtiest opponent of the Communists, is beginning to loom as a leading figure in German politics. He was a recent London visitor.

LATEST FROM THE REICH

Big Improvement in West Germany Begins to Pull on East Zone

LAST week Western sources in Berlin revealed what is reputed to be an impending Soviet proposal for a three-stage evacuation of Germany by all occupation forces. In the first stage, they would evacuate to the fringes, while maintaining garrisons in Berlin. When the new German central government was set up, by four-power agreement (which means, including Communists) they would evacuate Berlin. In the third stage, they would evacuate the fringes of Germany.

The German Communists are seeking support for this plan among non-Communist Germans, as another effort to avert the setting-up of a West German state. The constitution for the latter has been drafted at Bonn. The Allied Occupation Statute, in effect an interim peace treaty, is nearly completed in London. The constitution must then be checked with the Occupation Statute, and put to a referendum of the Germans of the three Western Zones. After that will come elections for the new government of West Germany. The whole process might be completed within another half-year.

A Remarkable Gain

There is ample reason to believe that the Soviet fear the power of attraction which an increasingly prosperous and self-governing West German state would have for the Germans of the East. Even now, 20,000 East Germans are voting for the West every month, by fleeing there. And Germans in Berlin are giving their rating of the economies of the two zones, when they exchange the respective currencies, both "reformed" only eight months ago, at one West German Mark for fourteen East German marks.

The phenomenal improvement in the West German economy since the currency reform of last June has brought industrial production up to eighty per cent of the 1936 level, and carried German steel production higher than French steel production. Even on the free Swiss market the West German mark has doubled its exchange value in a space of three months, and is quoted now at 100 marks to 42 Swiss francs, or nearly equal to a British shilling.

Plundered and regimented Eastern Germany presents another story. There need be no secret about its economic condition. With 4500 miles of railway torn up; with 500,000 flat-carloads of machinery and materials carted off to Russia—I have seen a good many of them, and forty-five per cent of the remaining industry nationalized *in the name of the Russian state*, its production going to Russia; with 35 Soviet divisions living off the land and all activity closely controlled and interfered with, the Soviet zone economy can be nothing else but stagnant.

In this situation, the Western powers, who delayed reviving Western Germany for two years while making every effort to secure a peace treaty which would leave the country in one piece, must find unification too costly and too dangerous a policy today.

If they continued to include such a Germany in the Marshall Plan, the whole of their aid would be drained off into the impoverished East. If they cut Germany out of the Marshall Plan, the latter would be badly upset without the expected German contribution in coal and machinery. And the whole of Western Europe would be shaken, and plunged back into fear and uncertainty, if the screen of American and British troops standing between it and the massive and intimidating Soviet power were to be withdrawn.

It is highly unlikely that just as Western Europe is settling down and the Atlantic Pact system being set up, the Western powers would agree to evacuate Germany and take the risk of its seizure by the Communists. The very fact that the Soviets are so eager for them to do this is the strongest warning against them doing it.

After all, both Lenin and Stalin stressed that a Communist Germany is the key to the world revolution. Russia plus Germany would be the most terrible combination of amoral force with which we could conceivably be confronted. Our policy must be directed towards getting the Soviet troops back behind their own frontiers, not standing on the Rhine and the North Sea.

WINSTON CHURCHILL spoke in Brussels last week on his cherished project for a United Europe. The idea is now picking up momentum.

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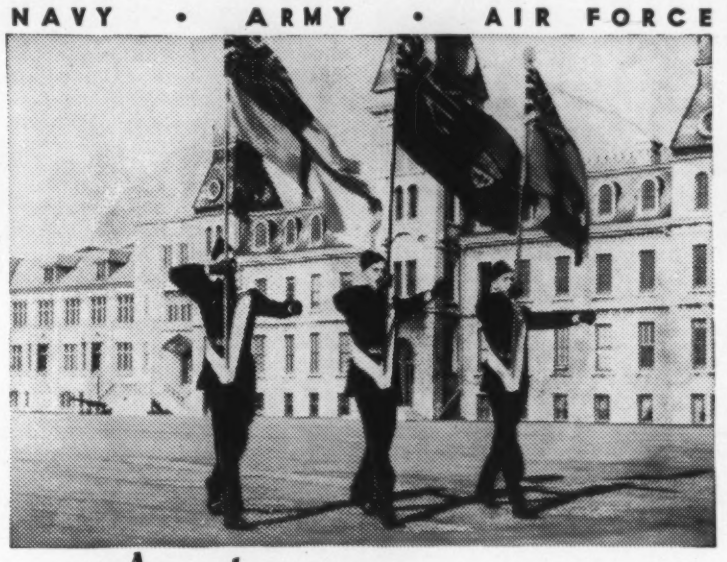

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The Communists, on the other hand, clearly have been losing ground —as the current challenge by the government would indicate. The General Confederation of Labor, which has been Communist-controlled since the war, is reported to have declined from a membership of 6 millions three years ago to only 2½ millions today.

Togliatti, in Italy, has made a declaration in parliament almost identical with that of Thorez. But similar statements by Italian Communists have been made often before, and Premier de Gasperi, rated as one of the ablest in Europe, is considering his countermove cautiously.

It is hard to imagine what the French and Italian Communists hope to gain from such declarations. Left to themselves, they surely would prefer to stress their "patriotism" as they did after the war, in order to gain mass support. The new line, which can only lose them such support, must have been ordered from Moscow, in accord with Dimitrov's pronouncement from on high (with Tito in mind) that nationalism is the greatest enemy of Communism. The statement that the French and Italian workers (i.e., Communists) would welcome the Soviet Army as a liberator, is intended as a warning against joining the Atlantic Pact.

•

ANNA'S WORLD TOPPLES

Why Should A Communist Writer Be Labelled "American Spy"?

MOST INTRIGUING is the case of Anna Louise Strong. This university-educated American has lived in Moscow most of the years since the Revolution. She was made the first editor of the English-language Moscow *Daily News*, back in 1934. She has been a tireless propagandist of Communism, as in her book, "I Change Worlds."

Only last spring, when she passed through Toronto, I engaged in a debate with her on the Korean question over the C.B.C. (which made no mention whatever of her Communist affiliations or residence in Russia in introducing her). Her whole story was of a "people's democracy" in Northern Korea and a rampant American imperialism and police terror in Southern Korea.

Now Miss Strong has been "discovered" to be an American spy and expelled from Russia—while the New York *Daily Worker* was in the midst of serializing her latest book on China! The chief Yugoslav newspaper *Borba* has maliciously provided the details of how the text of this work was provided to newspapers behind the Iron Curtain by the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow. It also published a follow-up letter from Miss Strong, of last November.

Communists Prefer Dollars

"I would like to know what has happened to my book. Was it published as a book or a serial, and if so, do you pay for such materials or not? I had contracts with Prague, Budapest, Warsaw, Berlin and Moscow. But you never proposed such a contract. Some of the above mentioned cities already have paid me and in dollars. The rest (Paris and Berlin) gave me a certain amount of money for use in visiting those countries.

"In case 'Dawn in China' is being prepared for publication . . . I want to point out *certain passages that were made in Moscow by the editor of the Soviet Information Bureau* . . . which will send you a copy of their edition if you want it." Obviously Anna Louise Strong's book was caught in the midst of the Tito-Stalin family quarrel, due to which we have this revelation that she allowed the Soviet Information Bureau to edit her work, and received payment for it in scarce dollar exchange from the satellites.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, Halvard Lange, whose fact-finding mission to Washington precipitated the flurry over the Atlantic Pact, remains firm on bringing his nation in. His stand seems to have influenced the Danes, who are again swinging towards firm membership.

But she seems to have been caught more painfully in a developing Stalin-Mao coolness. Mao did not mention Stalin once in his latest booklet on "The Fight for a New China," and the Moscow press has paid him back by scarcely mentioning his sweeping victories of recent months.

In this situation Miss Strong's praise for the Chinese leader is too warm for Moscow's liking, and her reported remarks in private conversation that Mao owed Stalin nothing and should assert his independence are sheer Titoist "treason." Indeed she is said to have spoken approvingly of Tito. This was sufficient to call for the full Soviet treatment of character assassination: she is stigmatized as an American imperialist spy, with whom no loyal Stalinist would dare consort in future.

•

CZECHS AND POLES BALK

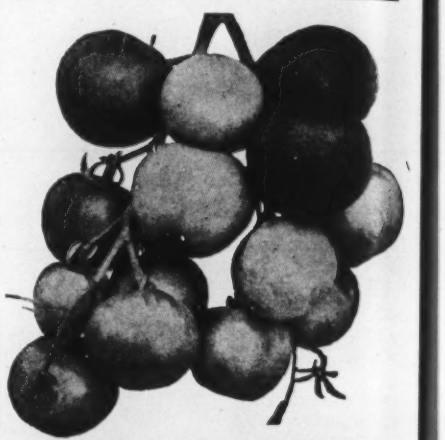
Satellites Resent Moscow Policy To Restore United Germany

WE HEAR of all of our own difficulties in arranging the North Atlantic Pact, of the difficulties with the French over German policy, and the diplomatic blunders of Harriman in China and Secretary Royall in Japan. Let no one think that the Soviets have no troubles in deciding or shifting their policies. As an example, the rumors of their difficulties with the Poles and Czechs over policy towards Germany are entirely credible.

Both of these peoples have been cruelly overrun and occupied by the Germans. Both have expelled German populations running into the millions. Yet both have to continue to live cheek by jowl with the Germans, and only the few docile or fanatic Stalinists among their leaders will accept Soviet policies tending to favor a strong re-united Germany without an argument. There were stories of such arguments at the conference of Soviet and satellite leaders on German policy in Warsaw last June, and there have been new rumors of discontent in Prague and Warsaw in recent days.

The supposed cause of Czech resentment is a Soviet demand that some of the Sudeten Germans expelled after the war be taken back, to provide needed labor and skill for Czech industry (which many Czechs admitted to me two years ago was weaker for the loss of the Sudetens). To the Czechs, however, this has a flavor of Soviet cultivation of German goodwill at their expense.

The Poles would naturally be quick to suspect a similar demand that expelled Germans be re-admitted to Poland to cultivate derelict fields for help in industry. They have heard, as well as others, the whispered propaganda of the German Communists that if Germany were to go Com-



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TRANSCONTINENTAL INTERNATIONAL TRANS ATLANTIC

munist Russia would give her back the lost territories now held by Poland.

The plain fact is that the Poles and Czechs do not like any policy of re-unifying Germany under a Central Government any more than do the French, who are free to speak their mind on this subject and never fail to do so. Yet the Soviets are continually building up their clamor in Germany for uniting the zones and withdrawing all occupation forces.

The Czech and Polish Communists, having carried out a seizure of power in their own countries, know better than anyone else that the withdrawal of occupation forces is to be a preliminary to seizure of power in the whole country by the German Communists. They know that the Paulus Army, introduced into the Eastern Zone last year in a strength of over 300,000 men as the "People's Police," is intended to be the force behind this seizure, the Anglo-American "war-mongers" having refused to set up any comparable body to secure the Western Zones.

ERNST REUTER, Lord Mayor of Berlin and doughtiest opponent of the Communists, is beginning to loom as a leading figure in German politics. He was a recent London visitor.

•

LATEST FROM THE REICH

Big Improvement in West Germany Begins to Pull on East Zone

LAST week Western sources in Berlin revealed what is reputed to be an impending Soviet proposal for a three-stage evacuation of Germany by all occupation forces. In the first stage, they would evacuate to the fringes, while maintaining garrisons in Berlin. When the new German central government was set up, by four-power agreement (which means, including Communists) they would evacuate Berlin. In the third stage, they would evacuate the fringes of Germany.

The German Communists are seeking support for this plan among non-Communist Germans, as another effort to avert the setting-up of a West German state. The constitution for the latter has been drafted at Bonn. The Allied Occupation Statute, in effect an interim peace treaty, is nearly completed in London. The constitution must then be checked with the Occupation Statute, and put to a referendum of the Germans of the three Western Zones. After that will come elections for the new government of West Germany. The whole process might be completed within another half-year.

A Remarkable Gain

There is ample reason to believe that the Soviet fear the power of attraction which an increasingly prosperous and self-governing West German state would have for the Germans of the East. Even now, 20,000 East Germans are voting for the West every month, by fleeing there. And Germans in Berlin are giving their rating of the economies of the two zones, when they exchange the respective currencies, both "reformed" only eight months ago, at one West German Mark for fourteen East German marks.

The phenomenal improvement in the West German economy since the currency reform of last June has brought industrial production up to eighty per cent of the 1936 level, and carried German steel production higher than French steel production. Even on the free Swiss market the West German mark has doubled its exchange value in a space of three months, and is quoted now at 100 marks to 42 Swiss francs, or nearly equal to a British shilling.

Plundered and regimented Eastern Germany presents another story. There need be no secret about its economic condition. With 4500 miles of railway torn up; with 500,000 flat-carloads of machinery and materials carted off to Russia—I have seen a good many of them, and forty-five per cent of the remaining industry nationalized *in the name of the Russian state*, its production going to Russia; with 35 Soviet divisions living off the land and all activity closely controlled and interfered with, the Soviet zone economy can be nothing else but stagnant.

In this situation, the Western powers, who delayed reviving Western Germany for two years while making every effort to secure a peace treaty which would leave the country in one piece, must find unification too costly and too dangerous a policy today.

If they continued to include such a Germany in the Marshall Plan, the whole of their aid would be drained off into the impoverished East. If they cut Germany out of the Marshall Plan, the latter would be badly upset without the expected German contribution in coal and machinery. And the whole of Western Europe would be shaken, and plunged back into fear and uncertainty, if the screen of American and British troops standing between it and the massive and intimidating Soviet power were to be withdrawn.

It is highly unlikely that just as Western Europe is settling down and the Atlantic Pact system being set up, the Western powers would agree to evacuate Germany and take the risk of its seizure by the Communists. The very fact that the Soviets are so eager for them to do this is the strongest warning against them doing it.

After all, both Lenin and Stalin stressed that a Communist Germany is the key to the world revolution. Russia plus Germany would be the most terrible combination of amoral force with which we could conceivably be confronted. Our policy must be directed towards getting the Soviet troops back behind their own frontiers, not standing on the Rhine and the North Sea.

WINSTON CHURCHILL spoke in Brussels last week on his cherished project for a United Europe. The idea is now picking up momentum.

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"I received a check from the Wheeler Syndicate, Montreal, for a short short. Also, lately, the 'Farmer's Advocate' (London, Ont.), the 'Family Herald' (Montreal) accepted articles on women's activities, and I have contributed a number of articles on farming activities in Algoma to the 'Farmer's Magazine', Toronto."—Mrs. Albert E. Caufield, Hilton Beach, Ontario, Canada.

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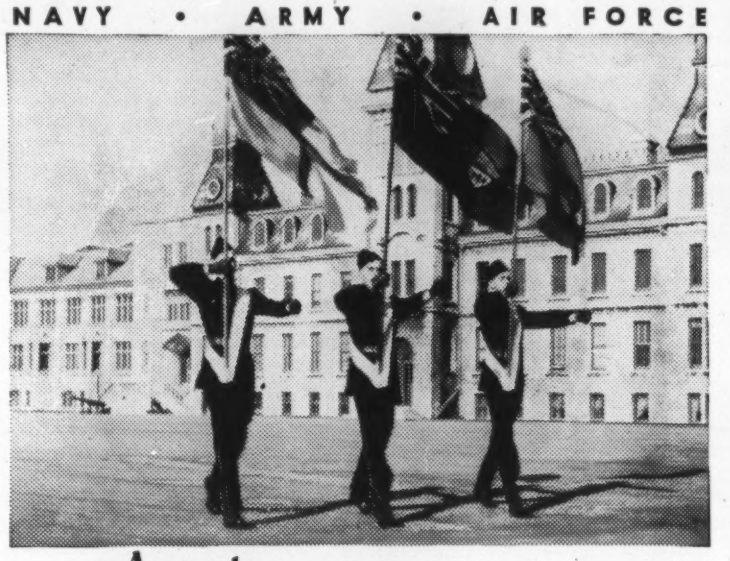

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PORTS OF CALL

England's Smooth Motor Transport Makes Spring Holiday Delightful

By REX WINHALL

IN ages past the hoary walls of the famous Tower of London have housed prisoners from all over the world, and from all walks of life. Last summer the Tower once again reverted to its ancient role when an American visitor entered the gloomy Postern Gate (at one time the Royal entrance to the Tower) to change the film in his overworked camera. As he struggled with the film a Yeoman of the Guard unwittingly locked him in . . . he became the most recent prisoner that the Tower has known.

Far from complaining, this American was thrilled to think that for a short time at least he suffered the same fate as so many history-famous people before him. He was an uncomplaining captive, and in a way representative of the thousands of Canadian and American tourists who flocked to Britain during June, July and August, to break Britain's all-time tourist records for those three months. He represented the manner in which Britain last summer captured the imagination of more visitors than ever before in her history.

Jubilant as the English are over this unprecedented flood of visitors, apprehension is felt over the concentration of tourists into three summer months. Many feel that not enough is generally known of the attractions Britain offers during other times of the year.

For The Motorist

Incidentally, rationing allows the tourist enough gasoline to take him from the port of entry to his farthest destination and return, plus an allowance sufficient for 600 miles of motoring on a two week visit and 1,000 miles on a month's stay. Sufficient gasoline is issued for 300 additional miles during the second and third months of a visitor's stay.

Recently, shipping space to accommodate cars has been increased in many boats crossing the Atlantic, the English Channel and the North Sea. Even the Queen Elizabeth on the Atlantic route, now has a special deck for the transportation of cars.

England does not boast autostradas, like parts of Italy; autobahnen, like parts of Germany, or the great turnpikes of the U.S.A. It has, however, a vast network of trunk and secondary roads which are safe, well surfaced and liberally marked by signposts.

This presents a distinct advantage to the motor traveller who chooses to drive around Britain. Every nook and corner of the country from the most remote beauty spot to the most distant historic landmark is within easy driving of urban centres. Visitors who drive are independent of time-tables and are not confined to the beaten track but can follow the guide book or go off exploring by themselves.

Another advantage is the ease with which a particular district may be thoroughly explored. For example, a centre such as the cathedral city of Exeter, can be used as headquarters for touring the undulating wooded beauties of Devonshire or the rocky Atlantic coast of Cornwall, both of which are green and compelling even during winter's coldest months. The mountain loveliness of Wales can be searched in every direction from a spa centre like Llandrindod Wells, the Highlands from Inverness, Perth, or the sophisticated comfort of Gleneagles.

Finally, for those who prefer to travel by bus, Great Britain offers a comfortable bus service which is equal to that of any other country. From the long-distant coaches to the gay colored local buses weaving the lovely by-lanes of the rural districts, over 2,000 routes offer economical sight-seeing with impressive comfort.

Nearly all long-distance lines carry low-priced return tickets, day or period, reserved seats and stop-over privileges. On the whole, fares have increased only slightly since the war, and even if rising costs lead to readjustments in the future, coach travel with its opportunities for sight-seeing, will retain its appeal.

For the hurried visitor an overnight road express operates between London and Edinburgh; and from Edinburgh buses stage day-tours through Ayr and the Burns country—or through Loch Katrine and the Trossachs—for only a small fare.

If you have more time, there is a two-day route from London to Edinburgh via Windsor, Oxford, Stratford-upon-Avon, Kenilworth, the far-famed Lake District, and Gretna Green, with an overnight stop at Chester. This tour provides for a sightseeing stop at Oxford and an hour for lunch at Shakespeare's birthplace.

On the return journey it takes in the lush green Lowlands, and a run through industrial Newcastle, the lasting beauty of Durham Cathedral and a night in medieval York, with the Yorkshire Dales, Sherwood Forest and Cambridge thrown in for good measure. The fare, which is surprisingly low, includes meals, hotels and tips.

Other notable trips include a nine-day tour from the Thames Valley to the Highlands and an eight-day tour of North and South Devon that discloses an unforgettable panorama of English seacoast and countryside.

These are all organized tours, but it is the enterprising free lance traveller who perhaps gains most from Britain's ubiquitous buses. Many rate the day return trip from London to Canterbury as the top bus trip bargain. As an ordinary time-table express, this route passes through the heart of Kent.

Then, too, another excellent bus trip is the routine run from London to Portsmouth, embracing a dozen quaint old country towns and villages in the South of England and some of the finest scenery of Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire.

Here again a little initiative proves rewarding. The 8:30 a.m. bus from London, via Portsmouth, arrives at Southsea at noon. The run gives you Guildford, Godalming and that surprising miniature parallel of the Grand Canyon, the Devil's Punch-bowl. After lunch you may catch a local afternoon bus to Brighton, a route covering Chichester Cathedral and a cross section of the south coast holiday towns—Bognor Regis, Littlehampton, and Worthing. With a few hours, if not an overnight stop, in Regency Brighton, there's still time to catch an evening bus over the South and North Downs back to London.

Perhaps you wish to see Wales? If so, the daily service from London to Llandudno, via Birmingham will answer this wish more than adequately and, at the same time, allow you an overnight stop in the shadow of Snowdon where you may explore the Welsh mountains in cosy Crosville buses.

For devotees of the romantic West Country, there is the long-distance run from London to Penzance, through Salisbury, Exeter and Truro.

This is undoubtedly the finest trip for visitors, for here in the south-west of England, the climate is warm and the land green no matter what the month. Don't forget to visit Tintagel in Cornwall. Here one finds the chief scenes of the Arthurian legends as well as the ruins of the castle said to be Arthur's, and the cave in which the wizard Merlin is said to have lived.

Although visitors to Great Britain will find beef steaks and lamb chops equally as scarce as hard dollars in any European country they may be assured that when they visit Britain internal transport conditions are equal to that of any other country. By railroad, by bus and by car it is possible in spring to see all that Britain has to offer, both economically and in the shortest possible time.

LONDON LANDMARKS will be preserved as work already gets underway on the £2,000,000 improvement scheme for the south bank of the Thames, site of the 1951 Exhibition. Famous shot tower will remain on the site and the Red Lion will be taken down and carefully restored.

STREAMLINED TRANSPORT notoriously missing from most Canadian cities has been recently introduced in England which has been busy in restoring its internal passenger services to a high peacetime standard.

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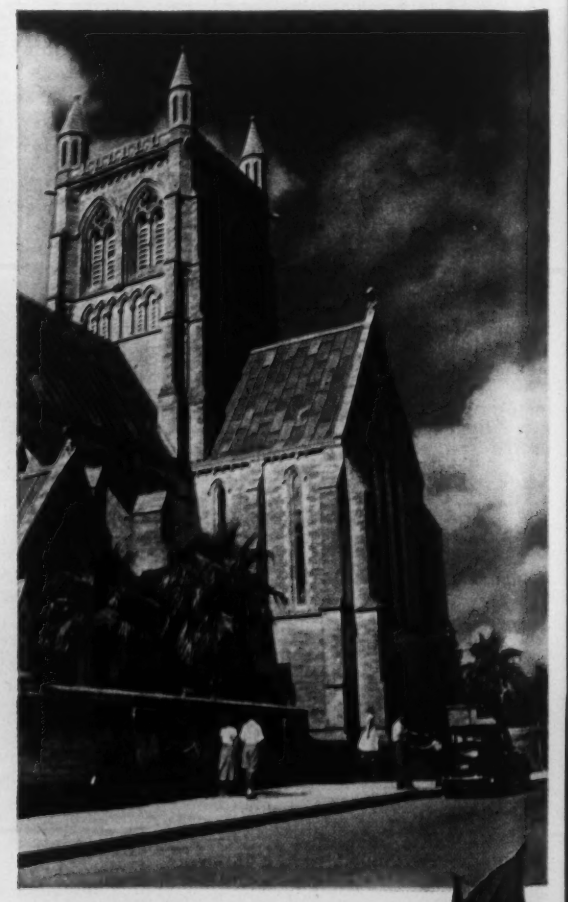
You'd have sunny hours for playing on breeze-cooled courts, on fairways overlooking the sea . . . at night you'd dance the moon and stars away.

You'd swim in the clear blue water . . . lie on the soft, powdery sand under the warming sun, letting time pass lazily by.



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MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

A Rococo Calla Lily In Plastic; Hardy Perennial By Coward

By NAT BENSON

New York.

IT MAY well be that the very original Cheryl Crawford's "Love Life" will prove, in spite of its dazzling box-office clangor, to be the intellectual musical show to end all intellectual musical shows. For this brilliant musical is so archly, so self-mockingly clever that it all but frustrates itself artistically. Emotionally, it hits a solid line-drive to the catcher. In spite of having that robust baritone matinee idol Ray Middleton in the title role, it unfortunately never comes to life.

In spite of the fact that probably half a million dollars worth of sheer ingenuity in production — planning, writing, costuming, designing, singing and what-have-you, went into "Love Life", what actually comes out of the hopper is $1.98 worth of genuine emotional or artistic enjoyment. Miss Crawford and her adroit librettist, Alan Lerner, never bring the business to life. It is all too arch, too symbolic, too slick, too much consommé and not enough meat and potatoes. "Love Life" has color and movement, but no warmth. It has clever ideas, pleasant music, but no love and surprisingly enough, in spite of all the ingenuity that went into it, it has damnably little life either. This reviewer yearned for a little of the rugged emotional impact of Miss Crawford's colorful previous "Brigadoon".

"Love Life" uses all of the old, once-warm-with-life, vaudeville symbols, which in themselves, as we recall the Four Mortons, Billy B. Van, Maggie Cline, the Irwin Sisters, tingled with the fast-beating pulse of life. A magician opens the show, and symbolically leaves our cardboard lovers, the brittle Nanette Fabray and the more deserving Ray Middleton, the former sawn in half, the latter also up in the air, in a state of levitation. They wise-crack that, even in this state of disunion, they're no worse off than life left them after 150 years of wedded "bliss". And so, the unchanged lovers of "Love Life" begin to live over their lives in many changing eras, the first about 1790.

Herewith the stalwart, sunny Cooper Family came to settle in Mayville, Mass. Nanette and Middleton sing the very moving song, "Here I'll Stay", but they don't stay emotionally and are overtaken, not by war, but by separation caused by the American Industrial Revolution, where the male population of America went into factories and the ladies went to pieces and stopped reproducing. To close out this session, Miss Crawford brings forth a very happy, bizarre negro quartet who sing a daffy and amusing ballad called "Economics", which is easily the hit of the show.

Part Two of this show was almost wholly a harlequin Witches' Sabbath showing what a mess modern marriage has become. A wild divorce ballet bucketted along as the one in "Allegro"; it was too long and none too pleasant to watch.

Our advice to Miss Crawford, for whom we have heretofore always had the most unbounded respect as an artist and a producer, is to save Ray Middleton and junk all the rest of it as a costly experiment in which she all but outsmarted herself.

•

HARK TO LUSTY TALLU

She Knows How to Make Over Noel Coward's Lines

WHY I should think of Tallulah Bankhead and Henry VIII in the same moment I can hardly explain. Perhaps because neither extrovert cared much what the public thought or thinks of him or her. Both have such a grand, cyclonic onrush of vigor, such an overwhelming desire to knock the hell out of life. What a pair they would have made! One feels it would have been a Mexican stand-off, that Tallulah would have made Henry VIII retire into celibacy and could have outshouted Clarence Day, Sr.

Tallulah is quite a girl indeed—an inexhaustible fountain of pure energy. Whatever she plays, she takes over. In "Private Lives" she took over the Mons. Noel Coward's elegant and rather footling comedy of two once-married lovers who couldn't be happy separated or together. The strong waywardness of the two was offset by a sort of recurrent homing instinct that seemed to do both of them dirt just when either seemed about to achieve comparative tranquillity with someone else.

In Paris they really tangled. On the largest lushiest Chesterfield seen since the noble Lord first inspired Grand Rapids, Tallu and the dressy Donald Cook wrestled seven furious falls and put on a dazzling display of Chesterfieldian gladiatorials.

The rugged Miss Bankhead won by what I, as a judge of the fancy, would term a rolling half-scissors complicated with a half-nelson and a reverse body slam. Although pounded about lustily, Donald Cook showed himself to be in superb condition, emerging with only a slightly askewed cravat.

What happened amid all this rugged rumpus to Noel Coward's play seemed to matter little to anyone. They came to see Bankhead wrestle, and Mr. Coward was just lost in the shuffle. The Bankhead version of this play is rowdy, full of Elizabethan gusto and needed only the help of Falstaff's crew, the 4 Marx Brothers or Danny Kaye to make it outdraw a subway jam staged on Empire State's observation gallery. I'm sure that Harpo Marx would have taken the play away from Tallulah as fast and furiously as she snatched it from Noel Coward. But the play, if acted straight, would have seemed as dated as the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" made over by Hollywood for laughs. Tallu knew just what to do with its arterio-sclerosis.

Miss Bankhead is packing 'em in by the thousands. She and Mr. Coward are making much moola out of her healthy and provocative lungings. It is quite a dramatic effect in a new vein — something like reading the fruitier pages of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" against a musical background of Spike Jones' music.

TREES SHADE SNOW in spring, preventing it from melting too fast.

DEAD LEAVES, needles and twigs form the spongy forest floor that soaks up water.

THE ROOT SYSTEMS of all plant growth help maintain a stable underground water level, preventing spring floods and summer drought.

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LONDON LETTER

British Film Industry Nearly Broke Despite Mr. J. Arthur Rank

By P. O'D.

London.

BRITISH films are in financial difficulties again. British films are nearly always in financial difficulties. It is hard to see how it could be otherwise, given the high costs of production, the comparatively limited market, and the heavy burden of the Entertainment Tax. In spite of the quota regulation, which insists that 45 per cent of the films shown must be British, in spite of the organizing ability and wealth of such men as Mr. J. Arthur Rank, in spite of the high artistic merit of certain British films, the grim fact remains that studios are being closed and staffs cut down or disbanded. The money just isn't there.

For some of these difficulties the British film industry can blame itself. Money has been wasted on bad pictures. Too much money has been spent on good ones — more, that is, than there was any real hope of getting back again.

What is to be done to save the industry? — it is as serious as that. Where is the money to come from, since the tycoons of London's financial circles are turning down their thick, peremptory thumbs? From the government, say the film-producers, suggesting that part of the £38 million collected every year in Entertainment Tax might well be used in this way. So also say the film trade-unions, with the further suggestion that the salaries of stars, producers, directors, and executives generally should be cut—everyone's, in fact, except the pay of trade-unionists.

As to the Entertainment Tax, it does seem unreasonable that out of every shilling taken at the box-office no more than threepence should get back to the producer.

There is also something unreasonable about the size of the salaries paid to the more popular stars. But if the British producer can't or won't pay them, Hollywood can and will. Westward the star of financial empire has taken its way; and the little film-stars will go with it unless strong inducement is offered to keep them shining at home.

People talk glibly in Parliament and elsewhere about a general overhaul of the British film industry, and especially about the drastic reduction of production costs, but this is something much easier to talk about than to do. Nor is it any help to point to the superb films made in France and Italy for a tithe of the cost of inferior British films.

The British producer has to make his films here, not there. He faces a quite different set of financial problems—different artistic problems, too, perhaps. And just now he is finding his problems more than usually difficult. Unless he gets assistance from the State, or elsewhere, he may have to throw in his hand. This would be a calamity.

Converting Old Houses

ALL over Britain, in provincial cities as well as in London, there are rows and rows of large, well-built, old-fashioned residences left empty or only partly occupied because in these impoverished and servantless days very few people can manage to live in them.

Admittedly the conversion of these houses into apartments is a difficult and expensive undertaking, but certainly not so difficult and expensive as the building of new blocks. Private owners may, in many cases, be unable or unwilling to undertake the work —chiefly because of the cost. But there seems to be no good reason why the government should not do it, or come to their assistance with loans.

This is indeed the subject of a new Bill, which aims at the large-scale conversion of such houses into apartments and their rental at a reasonable charge. It seems a sensible and timely move—even a belated one. To let these fine old houses fall into shabby ruin would be a form of economic folly.

Rebuilding Wren Church

ST. Clement Danes may not be one of the most beautiful or important of London's Wren churches, but it is easily one of the most famous. How could it be otherwise, situated as it is like a rocky island in a tide-way amid the roaring traffic of the Strand?

To many thousands of visitors this must be one of the abiding memories of London, this picture of the lovely old church in the very middle of the great thoroughfare, with its trees and its tiny churchyard, and the statue of Samuel Johnson gazing down towards the Fleet Street that he loved. And only a few yards further on the sister church of St. Mary-le-Strand, equally islanded and cut off.

St. Clement Danes was so badly damaged during the war as to have been almost destroyed. Only the battered outer walls and the steeple remain—the steeple, oddly enough, in such good condition that the famous bells are practically intact. You might expect the tall church tower to be the most vulnerable part of a bombed church, but very often it is almost the only part to be left standing. I still find it odd.

After a good deal of delay and hesitation—for there were many who thought the ruins of the old church should merely be pulled down—the work of restoration has now begun. The work may take several years, but Londoners are patient. Most of them are relieved in mind to know that this beautiful and historic landmark is not to disappear.

Gambling May Be Regulated

ONLY a very fanatical social reformer would try to suppress gambling—also a very unwise one, for the probable effect would be to drive it underground into more objectionable and dangerous channels without seriously diminishing it. The desire to take a chance is a universal human instinct, and nowhere stronger than in this country. The average Englishman is a betting person; and so are his wife and his cousins and his aunts. Small wonder that successive governments have shown a great reluctance to interfere with these sporting proclivities!

None the less, there is a pretty general feeling in the country that something should be done in the way of regulating what has come to be a huge national industry. It employs large staffs of people in its more highly organized forms—many of them people who should be engaged in more productive work—and the annual total turnover is estimated as high as £800 million.

Many people feel that there should be some effective control of this vast activity, and also that the State should take by direct tax some considerable portion of the proceeds. There has therefore been a general welcome for the announcement by Mr. Attlee of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Lotteries, Betting and Gambling.

The last commission of the kind was appointed in 1932. It took over a year to formulate its report, and not very much came of it. Perhaps more will be achieved this time. Perhaps the public is readier to accept regulation in these days of universal controls. If it isn't, no amount of official regulation will do much good. Your betting man is a wilful fellow, who can generally find a way of dodging the law, however carefully framed.

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Postwar R.M.C.

(*Continued from Page 3*)

in Canada; must have reached their 16th birthday but not their 20th on on January 1, preceding enlistment if they are Army or Air Force candidates, and must be less than 19 on the same date if they are Naval candidates; must have a high standard of physical fitness; must have Junior Matriculation or its equivalent, including French and chemistry and Senior Matriculation or equivalent in English, physics, mathematics and two of either chemistry, history or a language; must gain a satisfactory standard in qualifying examinations in mathematics, English or French.

Annual tuition fee is $100 in addition to payments for board, uniforms, books, laundry and so on, or $450 for the first year and $200 in each of the subsequent years.

During the fall and winter terms, 85 per cent of the instruction is academic, the remainder being service subjects. The 16-week summer term will be devoted entirely to practical service training at various Armed Forces' training establishments. Naval cadets will spend a large portion of this time at sea. Air Force cadets will receive flying and aircrew training. During the summer term, the cadets will be paid as junior officers at the rate of $153 monthly, in addition to quarters and board.

In keeping with the new look of things, the uniforms have been changed. Cadets now wear smart navy blue uniforms and a wedge cap style of head-dress. In winter they don oxford grey greatcoats and grey fur hats.

With the exception of the final year which has no summer term, each year includes 11 months of instruction. For the first two years the course at R.M.C. will be equivalent to the one at Royal Roads. Subsequently either a general course or an engineering course may be taken at R.M.C. with specialization starting in the third year. All cadets upon graduation will serve as officers in either the reserve or full-time forces of one of the three Services.

R.M.C. graduates, provided they are recommended, may enter the final year in civil, chemical, mechanical or electrical engineering at Canadian universities with a view to obtaining a degree within a year. All graduates accepted for permanent technical commissions in the R.C.N., R.C.A.F., or the Royal Canadian Engineers, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals or the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, will be sent at public expense to a university to obtain degrees.

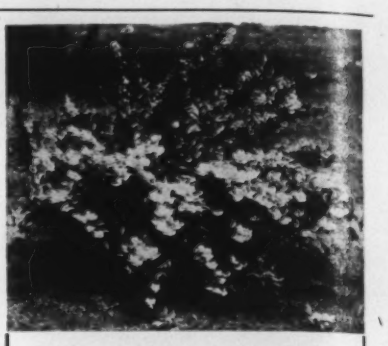
Half of the graduates are selected on provincial quotas determined by population, and the remainder in open competition. Some seventy Cadetships, Scholarships and Dominion-Provincial bursaries are offered to successful candidates ranging from full coverage of fees and allowances to partial assistance.

Commandant of the college is Brig. D. R. Agnew, C.B.E., himself an ex-cadet. The cadets are divided into three groups . . . . Frontenac for the Army, La Salle for the Navy and Hudson for the Air Force. Their commandants are Maj. J. G. De Grandpre, Lt.-Cdr. C. P. Nixon and Sqn.-Ldr. A. M. Jardine respectively.

Oldest living graduate of the college and only survivor of the original class of 1876 . . . . known as the Old Eighteen . . . . is Maj.-Gen. A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G., of Ottawa, former commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He accompanied Mr. Claxton and senior services officers when the college was reopened last fall.

Until its work as a cadet college was suspended during the war, a total of 2,788 students were numbered on its rolls. More than 2,500 saw service on battlefields in every corner of the world. In the two World Wars, 261 paid the supreme sacrifice. Included in the 1,451 decorations won by ex-cadets were one Victoria Cross, one George Cross, one Companion of Honour, one Knight Commander of the Bath, one Knight of the British Empire and two Knights Bachelors.

Sports play an important part in moulding the characters of these future officers. Highlight of the year, in this respect, comes on March 12, when Royal Military College resumes its traditional ice hockey series with the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.



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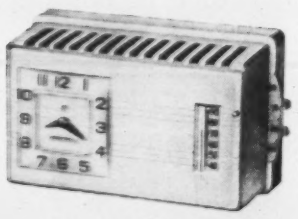

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Refund cheques will be dated March 31st, but may be negotiated any time after receipt.

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12-9

Laquemac Promotes Thinking On Community Problems

By MARION LORD

Laquemac is a School of Community Programs run jointly by McGill University and Laval University. Its main function is the promotion of thinking about community problems and leadership among the social workers who are its students. They gather in August for ten days in the Laurentian mountains in this cooperative study scheme. It is one of the many adult education projects now going forward in every province.

LAQUEMAC? What is Laquemac? A boating and fishing club? A new brand of fast-drying paint? An Indian word signifying what-have-you? Mr. and Mrs. Canadian Citizen, glancing through their daily papers around the middle of August of any year, probably notice brief items on Laquemac about the time of its annual session.

Laquemac, popular name for the School of Community Programs, is an experimental adult camp-school; it operates under the joint auspices of two of Canada's oldest universities—Laval and McGill. Since 1946 it has received financial aid from the Youth Training Branch of the Quebec government. Thus it derives its name: LA-val, QUE-bec, MAC-donald, signifying threefold cooperation.

Laquemac started in 1940 when R. Alex Sim, executive secretary of the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College, who was then in rual adult education, was trying a new technique—the National Farm Radio Forum. Mr. Sim decided to establish an informal week-end training course for adult leaders. The course, known as Camp Macdonald, expanded the following year into a course of one week, but confined its interest and recruiting still to the Eastern Townships.

In 1943, meetings were held among many interested organizations to discover if a more elaborate training course could be organized which would also take into account some of the "blind spots" of the earlier experimental programs. A number of organizations were involved: the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the National Film Board, the Workers' Education Association of Canada, the Adult Education Department of Teachers' College, Columbia University. A campus camp, the School of Community Programs, met at Macdonald College, in late August 1943, for a two-week period. This meant that in 1943 there were two camps—one at Macdonald campus, the other in the Eastern Townships.

Partnership Launched

In 1944, through to 1945 and 1946, the two enterprises were combined and the camp school was held again in the Townships; in 1946, also, the partnership was launched between Laval and McGill. The directorship was shared by a representative from both universities. The director, Eugène Bussières, appointed by Laval to Laquemac '46, is now director of the Adult Education Section of U.N.E.S.C.O.

In 1947, larger quarters were secured when a welfare camp at Lake Chapleau, in the Laurentian mountains, was leased for ten days in late August. Again, it seems fitting that the director of this welfare camp, Miss Anne Vail, has been appointed by the Canadian Welfare Council on Social Work to study youth centres in Great Britain, community thinking and leadership.

The original Camp Macdonald was the inevitable result of the program of the Service in the Eastern Townships, as it began to cooperate with local libraries and Women's Institutes and to organize Farm Forums and Community Schools. The growth of Camp Macdonald into a training centre such as Laquemac must be considered against the Canadian background, the growing consciousness throughout all Canada of the importance of a responsible citizenship of a democracy. Other manifestations of this spirit may be observed in the listening group programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the extensive distribution program of the National Film Board, and the growing influence of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Laquemac has an annual attendance of some hundred-odd social workers, volunteer community leaders, teachers, librarians, representatives of welfare and health organizations, farm and labor leaders, students in social science, with a sprinkling of artists and writers, psychologists and economists.

But Laquemac is more than an attempt to bring together a cross-section of Canadian citizens to discuss community problems and questions of Canadian citizenship, on the rural and urban, regional and national levels. Laquemac operates as a training centre in adult education methods. It is a self-governed community of group workers—the kind of experiment and experience sociologists describe but do not often find.

To administer the affairs of the camp-school, a community council of seven is elected by ballot to which two or three are added from the year-round administration, but without voting powers. From its elected members, the council elects its chairman.

The mornings are taken up with seminars devoted to the discussion of problems on the four previously mentioned levels. Skill sessions in the afternoons attempt to demonstrate the specific techniques aiding in the understanding and, perhaps, solution of these problems. The question of the development of leadership in a democratic state, the realization of a culture both alive and popular in our society and the role of adult education in helping achieve this, the possibility of the average person learning enough about world affairs from his daily experience of living to safeguard our civilization, the means by which adult education can, in the words of Sir Josiah Stamp, "help the people to earn a living, to live a life, and to mold a world"—these are some of the problems presented by those who prepare the opening statements of the camp.

Food for Thought

The role of the press, radio, and film in a democratic community, the barriers of race and religion, the problems of minority groups, the class distinctions that are too often found in small Canadian communities, are discussed. Posters displayed, films shown, songs sung and skits presented by the various skill sessions attempt to clarify some of the problems encountered in the community, and to crystallize some of the conclusions arrived at.

Laquemac in its early years did nothing to recognize that in many of the communities from which the participants were drawn a large percentage of the people were French-speaking. The partnership between Laval and McGill Universities corrected that; today a very interesting feature of the camp, to an impartial observer, is its bilingual character. Discussions are carried back and forth in either language, frequently coming to a climax in both languages at once!

Those who go to Laquemac in search of an equation that will solve all social problems and that will hold good in all places and on all occasions may leave unsatisfied, unless they rapidly develop an appreciation of the subtleties of social leadership, the fine shadings of difference that grow out of community history and the personalities that make it live. Laquemac does not answer questions but promotes thinking along avenues of positive citizenship.

THEATRE

Hart House Play

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE characters in "Julius Caesar" seem to live their entire lives in the Forum or in the camp. There is only one personage who has a real domestic life, and only one interior scene in which that life is exhibited, and most of even that scene is devoted to a meeting of conspirators. But the other part of it, the dialogue between Brutus and Portia, is the high point of the first half of the play, and the recalling of it in the Brutus-Cassius scene in the second half is the high point of the whole drama. In the otherwise glorious all-University production by Robert Gill at Hart House Theatre during the week of February 28 this first scene strangely failed to register. Unquestionably part of the reason was the stage picture, the ingredients of which were indistinguishable from those which were being employed for the open-air passages; the actors got no help in establishing that sense of intense intimacy which the lines ought to establish but, as thus delivered, could not quite manage.

The staging throughout was scrupulously designed to create the effect of having no depth, so that the players seemed to be figures in a frieze, moving across but never forward or backward. (Mr. Gill may have been observing the film "Hamlet" and have decided that the three-dimensional business is best left to the cinema.) The pictorial effect was most impressive, and the vigorous confusion of the crowd scenes and the togaed dignity of the great personages were both extremely successful. But the chief value of the method is the way in which it fits with the oratorical character of almost all the speeches, which indeed were written to be delivered from much that sort of stage. The equipment was little more than a few sets of columns and some platforms for elevations, and barring one or two inappropriate uses of the topmost elevation they were very cleverly employed.

What a delight it is to hear the words which Shakespeare puts into the mouths of great gentlemen, spoken as great gentlemen would speak them! Donald Davis did rather more with Brutus than merely speak him well; he made us feel the character, and John Walker played up to him nobly as Cassius. The text was almost uncut, and the narrative therefore became as easy to follow, and as fast-paced, as a movie "Western." Only the preposterous string of suicides at the end broke the poetic spell, and that is a weakness of Elizabethan taste about which nothing can be done. Mr. Gill did his best by giving them a nice sunset for the funeral procession. A noble rendering of a most noble tragedy.

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SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1948

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 10,000.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book value (par value $1,570,474.29)	$1,561,243.70	
PLUS: Amount to increase to values approved by Dominion Government	14,460.68	
Market Value—as approved		1,575,704.38
Deposits with Trust Companies for invesment		15,000.00
Cash on hand		5,825.33
CASH IN BANKS:		
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage la Prairie, Man.	$ 198,623.25	
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., Winnipeg, Man.	741.86	199,365.11
Interest accrued on investments		12,599.93
Agents' Balances and Premiums uncollected		81,710.32
Unpaid Assessment		9,819.05
Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies		6,165.89
Admitted Assets		$1,916,190.01
CONTINGENT ASSETS:		
Amount of reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Re-Insurance		$ 20,320.42
Unassessed Premium Notes		999,842.73

LIABILITIES

Unpaid claims in process of adjustment		$ 74,439.32
LESS: Reinsurance thereon		29,059.58
Unpaid Claims — Net		45,379.74
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		363,215.47
Reinsurance Premiums Held as Reserve		196,561.24
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		57,750.05
Sundry Accounts and Accrued Taxes		29,698.54
Liability to Employees' Retirement Fund		44,173.64
Provision for Income Taxes (Less paid thereon)		10,665.51
Total Liabilities		747,444.19
GENERAL RESERVES:		
Reserve for Contingencies	$25,000.00	
Reserve for Future Fluctuation of Investments	75,000.00	
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured, Reinsurance	20,320.42	120,320.42
Total Liabilities and Reserve		867,764.61
SURPLUS:		
Unallotted Surplus		1,048,425.40
TOTAL		$1,916,190.01

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS

We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1948. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1948 according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada,
15th January, 1949.

G. B. HARE & CO., C.A.
Auditors.

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Gumption And Freedom

By JOHN L. WATSON

I WISH that all the dolts and fatheads who, for personal or political reasons, are forever sniping and sneering at Canadian radio in general, and the C.B.C. in particular, could have been persuaded to listen to "A Day in the Life of Samuel Johnson" which was broadcast on a recent C.B.C. "Wednesday Night". Had they done so (and had they possessed the wit to comprehend what they were listening to) they might have caught a glimpse of what the Art of Radio can be in the hands of those who have the gumption—*and the freedom*—to make the most of it.

Any radio program which lasts for two and a half hours—and especially one which inhabits as rarified an atmosphere as this one did—must be very good indeed if it is to retain even a reasonable proportion of its listeners after the first hour. I have no idea how many of the people who tuned in to "Samuel Johnson" at half-past seven were still tuned in at ten o'clock; for my part, I could have taken another sixty minutes' worth.

The planning of the program was incredibly ingenious; the sudden changes of pace, the striking contrasts of mood and the wonderful variety of subject matter gave the show all the excitement and sparkle of a well-paced review. It took advantage—to the very fullest extent—of the unique character of radio as a medium for a special form of entertainment, combining narrative, drama, poetry and music in a way that no other medium could combine them.

There were so many good things about the program—and so many good people doing them—that it is hard to single out the best. Frank Peddie (one of the good Doctor's contemptible "Scotchmen") made an admirable Samuel Johnson and Mavor Moore's David Garrick was a brilliantly neurotic piece of characterization. Sam Payne, as the Vicar of Wakefield, and John Drainie, as the Narrator, both contributed more than their due share to the proceedings.

"The Vicar of Wakefield" was enormous fun, largely because it was interpreted in such a way as to combine a genuinely eighteenth-century flavor with an irreverent, tongue-in-cheek twentieth-century point-of-view. The music was intelligently chosen and well performed (though it would have been nice to hear *all* of the Mozart concerto) and the London street cries were tremendously effective local color.

If the program had one basic defect, it was that it contained too little of Samuel Johnson, the man. It quoted too much from the *works* and not enough from the *life*. One got the impression that Mr. Sinclair was trying desperately hard to make the Doctor an amiable, lovable old duffer and not nearly as interesting and complex a character as he actually appears to have been. There ought to have been fewer readings and more drama—more of the great, blustering, irascible Johnson, dominating, by the sheer force of his personality, the best artistic and literary minds of the day. This defect was especially obvious at the very end, where Garrick read Gray's "Elegy" to the members of The Club. Although the reading was beautifully done, it was badly timed and it succeeded most effectively in breaking up the drama of the final scene—and in arousing the dreadful suspicion that perhaps Mr. Sinclair had got tired of writing just about then and had decided to leave the rest of it to Mr. Gray.

Nevertheless, if it had boasted ten times as many faults as it did, "A Day in the Life of Samuel Johnson" would still have been one of the very best productions of the current radio season.

Teamwork

The production of "Traviata" by the C.B.C. Opera Company made it abundantly clear that good teamwork is just as important in the production of opera as brilliant principals. While there was not a single "star" in the "Wednesday Night" broadcast, the overall effect was one of great musical competence and tremendous musical sincerity. It was a credit to the C.B.C. and to Canada. All the more pity, therefore, that the studio response was so dreadfully flat, so shamefully lacking in spaciousness and sonority.

"Traviata", of course, is frightful nonsense and it will be interesting to see what the Opera Company make of some very wonderful and significant material when they tackle "Don Giovanni" on April 20.

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"The Ancient Mariner" was a remarkable show for many reasons, but most especially for the extraordinary color and brilliance of its musical score. It is not often that "background music" plays such an important part in a dramatic production as it did in this one and Mr. Agostini was obviously having the time of his life painting pictures in sound which would do justice to Coleridge's fantastic imagery and fill out the rather thin dramatic line without quite overpowering it. Besides the agreeable and all-too-brief intermezzo there was enough undeveloped thematic material to make a symphonic work of respectable proportions.

I thought Frank Peddie sounded more like Dr. Johnson than the "greybeard loon" of Coleridge's poem—which was probably just as well, for loons are apt to be tiresome in large doses. And, speaking of tiresome things, one can only suppose that the charming little essay which prefaced the dramatic performance was necessary as a filler; almost anything else—even dead silence—would have been better.

Sensitive

The new "Wednesday Night" series of short-story readings got off to a fine start with James Joyce's sombre and sensitive vignette "A Painful Case". It was a good story to begin with, expertly put together and—as the saying goes—"charged with emotion", of a very subtle and personal kind. Frank Peddie, who read the story in a quiet, rather intimate way, was most effective, though a more lively voice will be needed for stories which are less gloomy in character.

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Brahms' "Liebeslieder Walzer", although written for very informal performance, require a great deal of musicianship, if no vast amount of technical skill, on the part of the people who sing them. The Leslie Bell singers let us down rather badly in this respect. Their performance was drab and heavy-footed and quite un-Viennese. Obviously, they were taking themselves, and the music, much too seriously—in fact, I suspect they completely forgot that they were supposed to be singing about love! If the Bell Singers are going to merit the fantastic publicity they have been receiving on every hand, they must prove that they can sing serious music at least as competently as the average well-trained Canadian church choir.

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I hope there were not too many undecided fellow-travellers listening to the broadcast of the New York Philharmonic on Sunday, January 25. If the ones who were listening were the sort who judge political systems by their cultural manifestations I'm afraid they must be considered lost to liberal democracy, for the two most significant works on that curious program were composed by an American liberal and a Russian Communist, respectively, and American liberalism came in a sorry second. The Russian work was Aram Khatchaturian's Second Symphony and, while it was in no sense a polished work of art, it was vigorous and honest and positive in its appeal. The American work was an "Ode to Democracy" by Paul Barron—a setting, for orchestra and chorus of speakers, of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address! I doubt if these dignified and splendid words—the victims of high-school elocutionists the country over—have ever been subjected to such shockingly offensive treatment. If there was ever any doubt that the cultural centre of America is now located in a suburb of Los Angeles, Mr. Barron's travesty ought to have removed it.

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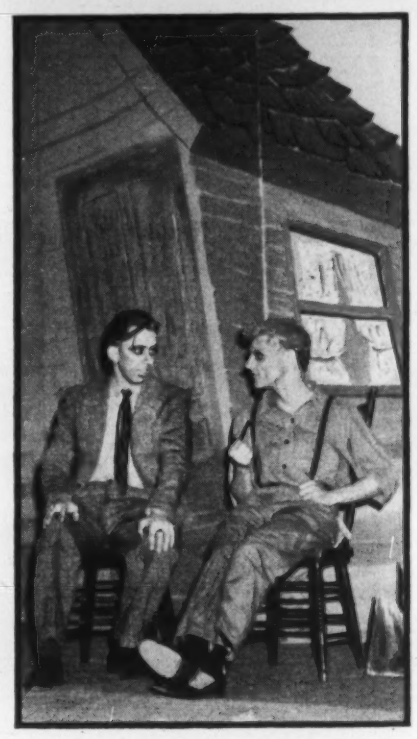

Photo by Wheately

FOLK OPERETTA, "Down in the Valley", was a recent University College, Toronto, hit. Here are two of the principals: Roy Cairns (left) as Bouché, Evan Scott as "Pa".

BROTHERHOOD HOUR

IN RESPONSE to many requests from all classes and creeds throughout Ontario, Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg of Holy Blossom Temple, Toronto, has resumed his "Brotherhood Hour" broadcasts, conducted every Sunday morning at 10.15 over Station CFRB, Toronto. The "Brotherhood Hour" is intended to promote human fellowship, mutual understanding and Canadian unity, to foster the cooperation of all religious and racial groups for the common goal of strengthening our democracy, and to point out the road to good-will.

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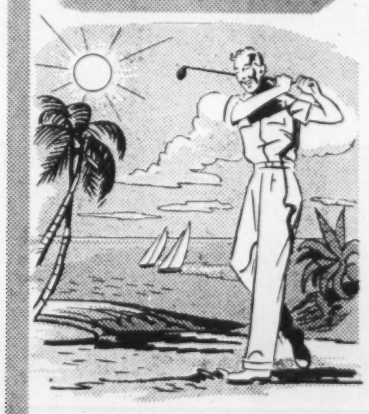

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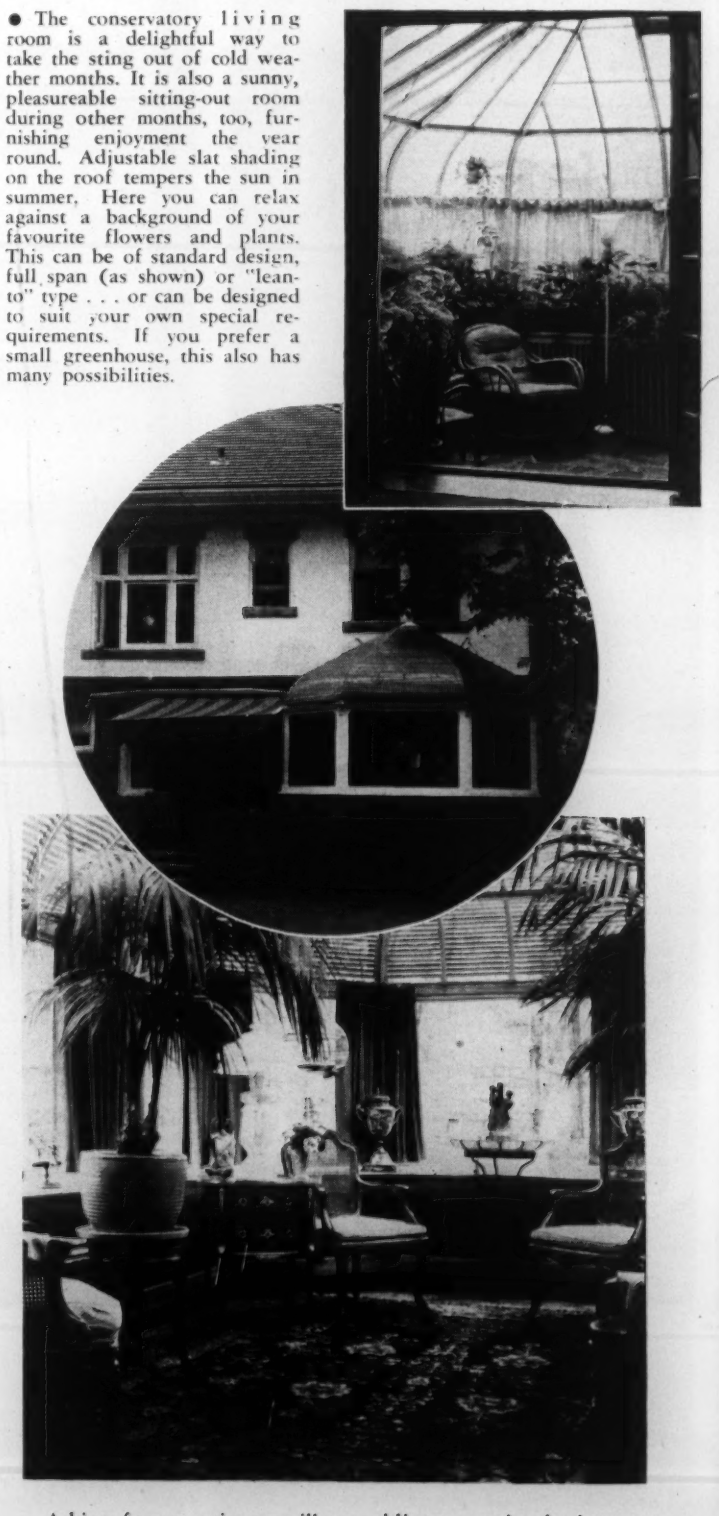

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Red Shoes And Composers

By JOHN YOCOM

A BALLET festival is good for the Red Shoes art but it is also a good thing for music, as the Second Canadian Ballet Festival, which entertained enthusiastic audiences at Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre this week, showed conclusively.

Three new musical works, played by a pit orchestra jointly directed by Paul Scherman and Samuel Hersenhoren, were direct results of the festival and can honorably join the growing repertoire of Canadian composition. Walter Kaufmann, conductor of the recently formed Winnipeg Symphony, wrote "Visages" for the Winnipeg Ballet to Gweneth Lloyd's choreography. It was one of the highlights of the festival; another was Boris Volkoff's "The Red Ear of Corn", danced by the Volkoff Canadian Ballet to Canadian composed John Weinzweig's music. A third was "La Gaspésienne," composed by Brabant of Montreal and performed by the Ruth Sorel Dance Group of that city.

JOHN WEINZWEIG

Like other directors after the first ballet festival in Winnipeg last year, Volkoff regretted the paucity of Canadian material available to dancers. Then he hit upon an Indian legend about Tekakwitha, the first Iroquois maid to be converted to Christianity.* It seemed to be just the thing. Last December he took the story idea to John Weinzweig and commissioned him to compose a two-act ballet for it.

The first act portrays the legend itself; the second moves it to a modern Quebec setting. Mr. Weinzweig studied ancient Indian and more recent folk rhythms. Throughout he attempts to sustain the primitive legendary mood, rather than state directly the Indian and French folk music of his source material. For instance, in Act II (a corn husking festival in contemporary rural Quebec) he exploits the essentially similar rhythmic qualities of the two strains, rather than writing anything like a typical barndance. ("I was obliged to create a new idiom.") In blending the two strains in Canadian folklore, he was "astounded" at the degree of rhythmic affinity between them.

The Winnipeg Ballet took the lead several years ago in commissioning music for choreography with Barbara Pentland's score of "Beauty and the Beast". Good as that was, "Visages" seems to have been better. After its première a few weeks ago the Winnipeg *Free Press* praised it as "an exciting new work"; the *Tribune* named it "the greatest success" in music and choreography of all 30 of Gweneth Lloyd's ballets. There is a turbulence in the development of the clashing themes, fairly representative of the story. The motif is a modern morality play with psychiatric overtones: "a girl and her lover weave the innocent pattern of their young love." Complications enter — Indecision, Jealousy, Lust, Fear, Greed and Tragedy. "Driven by Fear, the girl battles with Jealousy and Lust and the lovers gain a deepened sense of passion." Themes and rhythms match appropriately the harmonious or discordant emotions portrayed.

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Another new work by John Weinzweig, "Edge of the World", based on Canadian Eskimo material for orchestra, was given a first public performance in Town Hall, New York, on March 5, presented by Columbia Teachers College. The program included works from various countries under the title "Music of Our Neighbors". Weinzweig has signed a long term publishing contract with Boosey and Hawkes. ("I guess it is about time I got a few notes into print") For the present they are publishing his Divertimento for Flute and Strings (Olympic award) and Divertimento for Oboe and Strings.

Colossal Work

It is not easy to find adequate superlatives for a report on the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir's recent performance of the Bach B Minor Mass. Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted the choir and T.S.O., with harpsichordist Greta Kraus and organist Frederick Silvester. The colossal work follows the main divisions of the Catholic liturgy (Kyrie, Gloria, etc.) elaborated into several movements. Spiritual values were kept uppermost in the performance and Sir Ernest, superbly coalescing chorus, soloists and orchestra, did not at any time stand between the devotional eloquence of the performers and the devotional response of the audience. There was a sense of integrity in every beautifully placed chord and every proportioned tone, a classic purity in phrasing, and precision in attacks and releases.

Of course, the really stimulating and exciting things were in the universal quality of the music itself. Especially moving was the 6-part chorus of the Sanctus; it was virile in the resonance of full volume basses, beautiful in the soaring sopranos and the warm full-throated contraltos. The soloists fitted excellently into the scheme.

Soprano Lois Marshall sang with an intensity of religious fervor and tonal expressiveness; tenor Pierre Boutet made a rich contribution in duet and solo. Other solo work was tellingly registered by bass Eric Tredwell, soprano Mary Morrison and baritone Donald Brown. The orchestra gave fine collaboration, only on occasions missing smooth blending in entrances with the choir and producing faulty brass tone.

•

Hearing much about the high level of talent in advanced student recitals at both the Toronto Royal Conservatory and the Hambourg Conservatory, we hied up to R.C.M.'s Concert Hall one night last week and listened to Winnipeg-born Earl Dick, a pupil of Dr. Ernest Vinci, give his final recital as a D.V.A. student of the Senior School. Judging from the performance of the slender, dark youth, one could safely conclude that the government's financial assistance had been well applied. Dick's boyish appearance belies his stage presence. He rambled through a wide selection of pieces — 16th century English school, Debussy, Schubert, Britten— and showed a versatility of expression which probably came in part from his thorough experience with the Opera School. This dramatic flair contributed most in "Un Aura Amorosa" from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte".

Dick also had good diction and for the most part tonal security. However, some unnecessary quavering in voice production (especially noticeable in passages of intensity) needed more control. Also, his singing was more satisfying in happy motifs (the love lyrics of Dowland and Purcell) than in the sombre ones (the Schuber lieder "The Linden"). In Debussy and Duparc the result of trying for a single mood each time, instead of paying closer attention to subtleties of feeling within each piece, made them seem too contrived.

But in the "Seven Sonnets from Michelangelo," with all the stony themes alternating with soft ones, Dick went far in making credible the U.K. contemporary composer Britten; the contrasting tempers, the rich individuality of themes, all were noted.

Carol Wright at the piano was an excellent collaborator.

Briefs

Miss Violet G. Archer of Verdun, Que., who at present is completing work for her Master's Degree at Yale University School of Music on a Quebec province scholarship and Ditson Graduate Fellowship, has had her "Fanfare and Passacaglia" picked to represent the Yale School at the coming Boston Festival. Another composition, "Divertimenti" for oboe, clarinet and bassoon will be played on March 16 in Boston by a Yale chamber music group in connection with the same festival. Miss Archer's Sonatina No. 2 has recently been published by Boosey and Hawkes.

Pianist Norah Drewett and Geza De Kresz, the famed Canadian sonata team, will present a recital in the New York Times Hall on the evening of March 16. Last month they played in Galt, Ontario. On March 8 they performed for the students of New York University, on March 12 in Washington, D.C., in aid of the National Symphony Orchestra, and on March 13 at the Phillips Art Gallery in Washington. Other appearances are Mount Allison University, N.B., March 29, Acadia University, N.S., March 31, Rothesay, N.B., April 12, Windsor, Ont. April 6 and 7.

That was Chopin's Concerto in E Minor that Antonio de Raco, Argentine pianist, was playing with the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra last week when his instrument started to fall apart. Although the pedal mechanism clattered to the stage, Senor de Raco nonchalantly finished his piece and took thunderous applause.

On March 22, at Massey Hall, Toronto, the Jewish Folk Choir under the distinguished leadership of Emil Gartner, will combine forces with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Saida Gerrard, internationally-famous Toronto-born dancer, with the Neo-Dance Theatre, to present the most ambitious program it has as yet undertaken: "Di Naye Hagode", a choral tone poem by Max Helfman and based on the epic poem by Itzik Fefer, "Shadows of the Warsaw Ghetto".

Music by Brahms, Tschaikowsky, Dvorak and Sibelius comprised the program given by the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra at its first concert of the season at Plateau Hall on Feb. 12. Ethel Stark conducted and the guest artist was Ella Goldstein, the celebrated young American pianist.

George Schick, the Czech-born conductor who succeeded Bernard Naylor as director of the Little Symphony of Montreal, pinch-hit for Charles Muench on the podium of Les Concerts Symphoniques for two nights last month. Muench, conductor-designate of the Boston Symphony, was ill in Vienna.

The B.C. Musical Competition, sponsored by Knights of Pythias, will run from April 28 to May 6.

Photo by Jarrett

THESE STUDENTS from Toronto Royal Conservatory will perform fellow-student Phillip Nimmons' Sonatina Movement for flute and string quartet at International Federation of Music Students symposium, Boston, March 18, and in R.C.M. Concert Hall, March 10. L. to r: D. Whitton, V. Feldbrill, M. Kernerman, J. Mair and D. Keetbaas.

—*Photo by Heinz*

JACQUES SINGER, brilliant director of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, who will conduct Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with Chorale Finale, in Orpheum Theatre, Vancouver, afternoon of March 20.

ARTUR RUBINSTEIN, rated one of world's top three pianists, who will be guest artist with Toronto Symphony at concerts March 29-30.

EATON OPERATIC SOCIETY

THE Eaton Operatic Society presents its brand-new production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado" at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, from March 8 to 12. "The Mikado" is probably the most popular, the best loved, of all the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, with its colorful Japanese setting, its farcical wit and satire and its rollicking comedy. This year's production of "The Mikado" will be conducted by Harry Norris, who for twelve years was musical director of the D'Oyly Carte Opera.

The cast of 70 employees will include Geoffrey Hatton as Ko-Ko, Ross Smith as Pooh-Bah, George Simpson as the Mikado, William Harper as Nanki-Poo, and Alan Lea as Pish-Tush. Erna Friesen will play the lovely Yum-Yum, with Monica Swan and Elizabeth Mawson as her attendants.

In addition to the five performances at the Eaton Auditorium, the company will play in Kitchener on March 17 and in Brantford on March 31, both performances under the auspices of the local Kiwanis Clubs. On March 23, "The Mikado" will be put on at Sunnybrook Hospital.

* In the legend, Tekakwitha, unhappily betrothed to a warrior, drops the plate of food which by tradition she must present to him. The furious Indian slashes her forehead, chases her out into a cornfield where she hides. After some blood touches a stalk, an ear of corn remains red forever after. The red ear becomes a symbol of T.'s faith and purity—and a traditional challenge for young maidens to their suitors to find the red ear.

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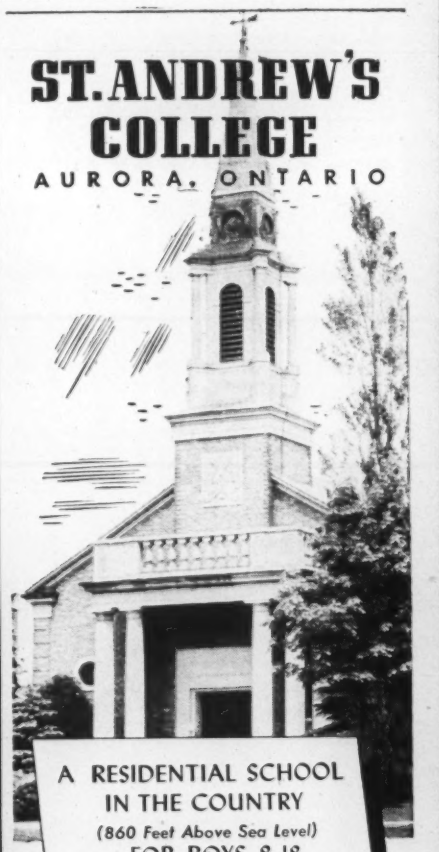

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THE BOOKSHELF
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Poets Of The Second World War Have Not Written Off Mankind

By L. A. MacKAY

POEMS OF THE WAR YEARS—edited by Maurice Wollman—*Macmillan*—$3.50.
COLLECTED POEMS—by Lilian Bowes Lyon—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.
ALL FOOLS' DAY—by Audrey Alexandra Brown—*Ryerson*—$2.25.
TANCRED—by Laurence Dakin—*Dent*—$2.50.
WHERE POETRY STANDS NOW—by Henry W. Wells—*Ryerson*—$2.25.
CLASHMACLAVERS — by Lavinia Derwent — *Clarke, Irwin*—$2.00.

IN "Poems of the War Years" Maurice Wollman has cast his net wide among the English poets, and has brought in a rich haul. One hundred poets are represented, with a total of some three hundred poems published between 1939 and 1946, and exemplifying all schools of thought, all types of technique. The selection is rich in variety, and shows a vigorous and sensitive taste. Diversified as the poets are in intention and expression, they exhibit a common quality of particular interest and promise, in contrast to the poetry of the last war, and of the period between the wars.

That quality is confidence. It appears in their attitude both towards their world, and towards their craft. They have not written off mankind, nor themselves, as a bad job. Their realism has become more balanced and inclusive; it is no longer the sometimes salutary but often hysterical extreme of the twenties and thirties, when poets and critics almost took it for granted that nothing is real if it is not nasty. At the same time, the idealism of these writers is a sturdier, if less flamboyant growth than the leafy but barren shoots of sheltered liberalism, or the exuberantly astonished resentment of disappointed hopefulness in the earlier period.

The Agile Reader

In their attitude towards their craft, poets are again establishing contact with the average reader—not just the kind of ideal reader that the poet's aesthetic theory may postulate, but the reader as he actually is. In this development even the cryptic poets have had their use. Readers have regained the knowledge that they must themselves play an agile part in the enjoyment of poetry; that some poetry must be chewed and swallowed; it cannot all be sluiced down by simply standing under a shower and opening one's mouth. But the poets too have made adjustments, and are willing again to attract and interest their readers, not merely to dazzle, stun, and antagonize them.

No one expects such a collection to be made up only of masterpieces; but the dominating impression of the book is that these poems achieve the traditional purposes of literature: to instruct, to charm, and to move the reader. They have the versatility, the spontaneity, the easy command of language and rhythm that are the birthright of English lyric, they have apt and vivid imagery, controlled passion, and serious thought.

Anthologies generally lend themselves rather to desultory than to systematic reading, but in this volume it would be worth a reader's while to follow the editor's careful order, especially as many of the names are little if at all known to most readers. The poems are not arranged chronologically, or under separate names; without specific separation into subject-divisions, they begin with general reflection of the poet's craft and task, then pass through mention of specific poets to human antiquities and the historical background of present cultures, thence to life and love and age and death and warfare, then by gradual degrees to the world of nature and man's relations with it. There is a brief and admirable introduction, an index of authors, and an index of first lines.

Lilian Bowes Lyon writes in a substantially traditional mode, but has imposed upon it a personal expression, with skilful use of the condensed and ornate idiom of contemporary verse. Her "Collected Poems" is made up from five previous books, extending over some fifteen years, and despite changes of theme displays a fundamental unity of attitude. The companionship of natural things, sensitively felt and imaginatively rendered, is the principal theme, but this companionship does not exclude strong human sympathy; she transmits a sense not only of beauty but of significance in her subjects. The emotions evoked are familiar, but fresh; the reader feels that he has been in such a place, in such a mood, before; but never in just this place, this mood. Her images surprise rather by their aptness than by their oddness; the language has an unobtrusive brightness that rises occasionally to brilliance.

"All Fools' Day," by Audrey Alexandra Brown, though exhibiting the same merits and the same limitations, is a better book than her "Challenge to Time and Death" published five years ago. The rhythm has more strength, the choice of words is better controlled, the choice of themes better directed.

In general, delicate and evanescent moods are handled with more dexterity than robust situations, and personal emotion is more effectively rendered than reflection on, or description of others' experience. In the latter, the reader too often feels that the surface of the writer's consciousness has been rippled but there is no motion in the depths; to personal experience the response is direct and unified. Exception must be made here for the "Testament of Failure," which makes an unabashed and spirited defence of the traditional Muses of the woods and fields, and leads a vigorous cavalry charge against the mechanized muses of the modern city slickers.

Laurence Dakin's "Tancred," a violent tale of ill-fated love, jealousy, and revenge, is recommended to the attention of musicians seeking an opera libretto. The setting is an Italian city at the time of the Crusades; there are revelling crowds, light clowns, an alchemist, a stern father, a scheming and bloody villain, a tender and valiant hero, a noble and devoted heroine, scenes of romantic love varied with comic interludes, and a final tragedy, with sufficient physical action to focus the attention.

The general effect is indeed more operatic than dramatic. The action lies rather in the situation than in

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THE BOOKSHELF

the characters, the addition of music would brighten the lyric passages, and the noticeably end-stopped effect of the lines of dialogue would be less intrusive in recitative. It is evident that the writing and the manipulation and variation of the plot have received much careful attention; but the words do not by themselves match the fire and turbulence of the theme; they bluster where they should storm, and where they should burn, they reflect a polished glow.

In the admirably brief space of eighty pages, Henry W. Wells, in his "Where Poetry Stands Now," investigates the two main patterns of American poetry since W. Whitman, the personal and the impersonal types. This division he regards as the most significant principle around which to organize systematic criticism. Poets are not necessarily confined to one or other classification; nevertheless it is possible to class their work as primarily self-expression, or primarily the expression of a group, and this either in respect of the subject, or of the approach to the subject, or of the poet's relation to his reader.

The thesis is illustrated by a rapid, critical survey of a large number of North American poets; the enquiry has been deliberately limited to this field as offering at once adequate variety and manageable scope. Analysis of extreme examples of both types is followed by an investigation of the possibility of combining the better qualities of both in a more balanced and genuinely humane art. The book has little charm of style; it is a pity that the simplicity and directness of the title could not be more consistently maintained in the text; but it is a balanced, well-ordered, well-informed, and often acute statement of the poets' relations with society in our time. There is no index.

It is a great advantage of dialect writing that when deftly and naturally handled it lends charm and freshness to what without it might seem so simple as to be insipid. Lavinia Derwent's "Clashmaclavers" presents in a light, easy, colloquial style, with some repetition, a number of hearty and sympathetic pictures of Scottish village life and character. Many of them are treated with a touch of amusement, but it is the amusement of one who is looking from inside, not from outside the community. The language too is the language of the community, and does not attempt to make allowance for outsiders.

Englishmen and other foreigners might need to do a little puzzling, but those that have a bit of the Doric, and have a taste for pawky humor and light sentiment, will find enjoyable light reading in this collection of prose and verse sketches.

Top Anthology

By CANON H. P. PLUMPTRE

MASTERPIECES OF RELIGIOUS VERSE —edited by James Dalton Morrison —*Musson*—$5.00.

IT IS impossible, I think, to speak too highly of this book. There have been other anthologies of religious verse with the same comprehensive outlook, but it can be stated with some confidence that many years will elapse before another editor attempts the task which Mr. Morrison has undertaken.

There is, in the first place, the poetry which tells of the experience and convictions of the writer himself, and which would seem to have prior claim to the title "Masterpieces of Religious Verse." In the second place, there is the poetry which records some aspect of religion wholly independent of the author himself.

A few illustrations will make clear the distinction.

In the first category are poems and hymns such as Whittier's "The Eternal Goodness," Isaac Watts' "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," Newman's "Lead Kindly Light," and Browning's "Saul" (a personal far more than a historical poem) and most of the great evangelical hymns of the eighteenth century. These are all, in one form or another, the expression of the writer's own personal experience and beliefs.

In quite another category, though with some overlapping, is the poetry of those who weave the story of religion and the experience of others into their own verse, but without any thought that they are personally responsible for what they relate. Under this heading would come all the selections from Shakespeare, twenty-five of which are quoted in this volume. For the most part they are purely historical, as when he records the current superstitions supposed to happen at the Christmas season (safeguarding himself by the significant "they say"), or when he relates the supposed efficacy of "The King's Touch" in healing a certain type of disease, or, again, when he records the deeply religious character of Catharine of Aragon and her devotion to her royal husband, putting into her mouth the words "almost forgot my prayers." No one, of course, with the artistic sense and the historic instinct of Shakespeare could have composed dramas dealing with "the age of faith" without making religion a prominent feature of this narrative.

In this category is to be found the names of the great bulk of the authors — some thousand in number — whose verses are quoted in this anthology. The period covered extends over the whole realm of literature, from the dramatists of early Greece — one each is given from Aristophanes and Sophocles — down to one who, in the Epitaph section on the last page, signs himself John Alexander Boughet, Canterbury, 1947. It is this comprehensiveness both with regard to the period covered and the variety of the authors which justifies the grandiloquent title "Masterpieces of Religious Verse."

It only remains to give a few facts and figures to throw further light on this remarkable book.

There are, as already stated, over two thousand separate selections, each with a number and title of its own. There are about one thousand individual authors, many, as has been shown in the case of Shakespeare, supplying several selections. The text itself—625 pages—is followed by four indices, with the "Names of the Authors," the "First Lines," the "Title of each selection", and finally a "Topical Index."

The volume weighs over a pound and a half, is ten by seven inches in size. There are seven main headings —God, Jesus, Man, The Christian Life, the Kingdom of God, The Nation and the Nations, Death and Immortality, with, in conclusion, three pages of Epitaphs. Each main heading has many subdivisions, e.g. under the first "God" we note thirty-three.

It will be evident from the above description that this is no book to be taken to bed for a quiet read before sleep-time. But for those who have acquired the practice of memorizing poetry here is a rich mine of wealth from which each can select what suits his own temperament. As a book of reference in the library shelves its value will increase as the years go by.

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FILM PARADE

Call It "The Three Godfathers" Or The Case Of The Iron Infant

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ALMOST any way you look at it "The Three Godfathers" is the most peculiar picture of the year.

To begin with, it was directed by John Ford from a script written by Lawrence Stallings and Frank Nugent. This won't tell you anything about the picture however. It might almost as well have been directed by Mr. Edgar Guest from a script prepared by Miss Faith Baldwin.

Then it is a remake of a Western picture first produced at a period when convulsions of moral regeneration were more sympathetically received on the screen than they are today. You might think that the distinguished collaborators would have adapted their story to the more skeptical modern audiences; but you would be wrong there too. . . . "I'm a tough man but I can't see a poor woman left in a fix like this," mutters Bank bandit No. 1 (John Wayne) emerging from an abandoned covered wagon in which a woman is about to have a baby. So Bandit No. 2 (Pedro Armendariz) is assigned to officiate at the birth. The efforts of obstetrician Armendariz are unavailing however. The mother dies and dying confides her new-born child to the three far from antiseptic looking strangers, who accept the responsibility with abashed delight. They then bury her at the top of a technicolor hill against a desert sunset and the third bandit (Harry Carey Jr.) sings "Shall We Gather At The River" as a final act of piety.

When confronted by this relic it is possible that Lawrence Stallings figured, in the idiom of his hero, that he couldn't leave a poor script in a fix like that. If he did, he must have discovered almost at once that the story was beyond human help. I'm afraid this doesn't let Messrs. Ford, Stallings and Nugent off their responsibility however. They should have buried it decently, with whatever obsequies Hollywood demands for these occasions.

There are many strange aspects to the film but the most fascinating for me was the care and feeding of a new-born infant as demonstrated by Bandits Wayne, Armendariz and Carey Jr. First they rub it all over with axle grease and after that they feed it cactus water and evaporated milk from a tin can. They then start off on a long waterless trek across the blazing desert, carrying Baby with them. The three godfathers are in pretty bad shape before long but they take heart from throwing back the blanket and gazing at Baby, who continues to look cheerful, though spotty. Once Godfather Armendariz stumbles while carrying his little charge and rolls over and over down a cactus slope. He is a tough hombre but he manages to break a leg during the rough journey. Baby comes through without a whimper. No doubt it wasn't a real baby the boys were carrying but just a big wooden doll (which must have made them feel even sillier than they looked). Even so, the record of even a fictitious baby under these circumstances is as much a miracle of pediatrics as the survival of the quintuplets.

G. K. Chesterton once pointed out that the next best thing to excellence in art is a rich badness. On this ruling no one could dispute Director Ford's claim to second place.

•

I arrived a little late at "Enchantment" which made things rather confusing since the director here plays all sorts of tricks with time and you never know which century you are likely to be in at any given moment. You may be watching a pretty girl in the uniform of World War II flirting politely with an Air Force officer and then the camera whisks you up the staircase and you meet, coming down, a young lady in a basque, a bang, and a bustle. It's fairly simple, however, once you get the hang of it. The house itself, one of those fine old Berkeley Square residences, is the constant and the characters are the variables who drift through or occupy it over three quarters of the century.

Predominant among these are Lark (Teresa Wright) and Rollo (David Niven). Lark is a sad-faced little orphan who gets very harsh treatment from Selina, the older daughter of the house into which she has been adopted. The inevitable or fairy-tale result of this early snubbing is that she grows up to be beautiful, accomplished and amiable so that everyone who meets her wants to marry her right away. Thanks to Selina, however, love gets its signals crossed and Lark goes off to Italy with a handsome Marchese, leaving Rollo, her true love, to mourn her over the next half century.

The only novelty in "Enchantment" is the fusion and shuffling of the time sequences which have been handled with a great deal of adroitness. The story itself is one of those lace-valentine affairs in the "Lilac Time" tradition and fairly saccharine unless you happen to be in a lace-valentine mood. If you aren't, there may be moments when Lark's compelling sweetness diverts a certain amount of your sympathy to the acid Selina.

Evelyn Keyes and Farley Grainger are the contemporary lovers who meet, love and disagree in wartime London and have to listen to a great deal of octogenarian advice from Uncle Rollo. They seemed rather marginal, perhaps because Lark and Uncle Rollo took up so much of the space.

SWIFT REVIEW

A SONG IS BORN. A violent jam-session in which several songs are born and Comedian Danny Kaye is quietly buried.

A LETTER TO THREE WIVES. A very knowing comedy whose outstanding feature is a tough and funny love affair involving Paul Douglas and Linda Darnell.

RED SHOES. Life in the ballet both onstage and off. The ballet sequences are striking and beautiful and so is the prima ballerina, Moira Shearer.

SYMPHONIE PASTORALE. Screen version of a short story by André Gide about a blind waif and the infatuated Swiss pastor who befriends her. Beautifully acted, beautifully photographed and beautifully told. With Michele Morgan.

Photo by Bill and Jean Newton

KENNETH PEACOCK, Ottawa composer-pianist, whose fun-inspired "Bridal Suite" was featured in New York debut recital of John Knight at Times Hall last month. It is being published by BMI Canada.

RECORDS

MR CONSTANT LAMBERT and his men have scored effectively in the album of selections from Delibes' ballet "Coppelia", recorded for Columbia (D223). The inspired conducting and expert playing are here enhanced by a recording of real brilliance and character. I suppose many musical amateurs—who are not balletomanes — are familiar with this work only through the ubiquitous Waltz, which is really one of the least engaging of all the excerpts. Although there is much in this music that is commonplace and trifling, there is also much that is charming and gracious and melodic—even by twentieth century standards!

Witold Malcuzynski, the great Polish virtuoso, has recorded two concertos for Columbia, neither of which is quite out of the top drawer and both of which represent only the second-best efforts, in this form, of their respective composers. They are the Chopin F Minor (D224) and the Liszt A Major (D227).

Frederic Chopin, who—in the opinion of the world—was one of the greatest of all composers of pianoforte music, was singularly inept at orchestration, a fact of which there is ample proof in both his piano concertos. The second of these in F Minor (first in order of composition) contains a great deal of tremendously appealing piano music but it could scarcely, I think, be considered a truly satisfactory work of art, in the strictest meaning of the term.

There is a noble fervor in Malcuzynski's playing—based, of course on a prodigious technique—and evidence of what seems to be a very close spiritual kinship with the composer. His performance on this recording is an impressive one and the orchestra (the Philharmonia under Paul Kletski) plays its rather pointless part with good-natured tolerance.

With reference to the Liszt Concerto, I can only repeat what an English critic once said of a certain recording which displeased him—that the record might as well have been left blank for all the music there was in it! Malcuzynski (again with the Philharmonia, this time conducted by Walter Susskind) plays the work with rather less vulgarity than some of his contemporaries—a good deal less, perhaps, than the music warrants.

The recording, in both cases, is excellent.—J.L.W.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

PERSONALITIES

Two Women in British Columbia's House

By J. K. NESBITT

NANCY Hodges and Tilly Rolston are British Columbia's most prominent and interesting women. They are duly elected politicians, and sit in the province's highest law-making body, the Legislature. There could not be two women of more opposite personalities, likes and dislikes, personal mannerisms.

When both ran for office in 1941 they thought they were political poles apart, for Mrs. Hodges is Liberal and Mrs. Rolston Conservative. But the political exigencies of the day (the C.C.F. was so strong in legislative seats) forced a coalition of the old-line parties and Nancy and Tilly found themselves in the same political bed. They didn't like it any more than any other Liberals and Conservatives in the same fix. However, they had to take it or force another general election and perhaps lose their jobs as a result—and also a $2,000 sessional indemnity each year, which was increased a few years ago to $3,000.

Mrs. Hodges tasted political defeat when she ran on the Liberal ticket in 1937. She said she'd never run again, but those who knew Nancy knew she would. She did, and won, in 1941, the same year Mrs. Rolston won in ultra-Tory Vancouver-Point Grey, the first Conservative woman to ever sit in the B.C. Legislature.

Mrs. Hodges, 60 last October, is English-born and glories in it, though she insists now she is a Canadian. Mrs. Rolston, 62 this spring, is Canadian born and equally proud of her birth, especially since she's a native of Vancouver. Mrs. Hodges is a tall woman, and wears well-cut tailored clothes. She hasn't changed her hair-do in years. Her gray locks are cropped short and it must be said the style suits her.

Mrs. Rolston is fluffy and feminine. She alters her hair-do to suit the times. She changes her styles, too, according to fashion's dictates. A year or so ago she returned from Europe and New York, all in black, and she looked like the Clare Boothe Luce of British Columbia's politics.

Despite their differences in appearance, one is as smartly turned out as the other, each in her own way. Mrs. Hodges dislikes beads and bangles and corsages. A formal corsage reminds her of a funeral parlor and she'll wear one only if she has to; when the donor, for instance, sits in the public gallery when she makes a speech. Mrs. Rolston loves corsages and all costume jewellery and they are becoming to her

Mrs. Nancy Hodges

Mrs. Hodges is austere, inclined to be grim very often in her public life. She sheds this grimness when she's hostess in her own home. There is no more charming hostess in all Victoria. Mrs. Rolston can't be bothered being grim or austere. She's the jolly type.

Some months ago Mrs. Hodges could probably have become a B.C. cabinet minister. It was she who was largely responsible for having Byron Johnson elected leader of the B.C. Liberal Party and so Liberal premier of a Coalition with the Conservatives, in succession to John Hart, who had retired. She led the campaign for Johnson and she moved his nomination, even though as she spoke she thought she was waging a losing battle. But she got in there and she punched and she won.

As a result, there was much speculation she could have a cabinet position, if she wanted one. The speculation went on for some days and Mrs. Hodges became so annoyed at it that she came out publicly and burned all her bridges behind her. She issued a newspaper statement to say that not then, nor ever, at any time, would she accept a cabinet job. Not so Mrs. Rolston. Three years ago, when an additional Conservative was being taken into the cabinet, Mrs. Rolston thought she should have the position and said so; she argued about this with her Conservative chief, Hon. Herbert Anscomb. Mr. Anscomb doesn't believe in women in public life.

Mrs. Rolston lives with one of her married children and pitches in whenever she's at home, which isn't often. She figures she has no real family ties any more and might as well get about the country. She says she's a good plain cook—roast beef and potatoes and good gravy—but she doesn't like fancy cooking. In politics she has shown rare courage, for a Government supporter in the Legislature. When the Government brought in the three per cent sales tax, Mrs. Rolston stood up and voted against it—even though she knew that what she was doing, if enough M.L.A.'s had followed her, would have defeated the Government right on the floor of the House. The Government has never quite forgiven her.

Mrs. Hodges was married in England. Her husband then was a young newspaperman. Before the 1914-18 war his health broke and the doctor told him to get to the dry regions of British Columbia or to South Africa. The Hodges came to B.C., arrived in Kamloops, took over the weekly *Sentinel*. In 1917, Mr. Hodges' health much improved, they arrived in Victoria, took jobs on the Victoria *Times*, he as legislative correspondent, she as women's editor. They are still there—he as editor, she as columnist (One Woman's Day).

Leonard Holmes
Mrs. Tilly Rolston

For years Mrs. Hodges was a working newspaperwoman, and a good one. She hunted up weddings, covered women's meetings, searched out feature articles, interviewed notable visitors. She was down in the *Times* office each morning at 7.30—six days a week. For more than five years now she has been doing her daily column. Being a loyal Englishwoman, she often sings the praises of England—"the tight little isle" she calls it—and this sometimes annoys some people and they write nasty, anonymous letters about it to her. Being an astute, professional sort of politician, she never sticks her political neck out in her columns. She stays with good safe topics, the kind that won't lose votes.

Characteristics

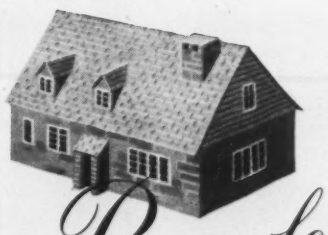
Mrs. Rolston likes a cocktail or two at a party. She smokes. She tried to keep this dark until, one day, at a meeting of the Vancouver Parks Board, of which she was long a member, she lit a cigarette and the veil of her hat caught fire. She was horrified and, enveloped in smoke, implored reporters not to mention the mishap. If it was known she smoked she would be ruined, she wailed. One reporter put the episode into a good, readable freak story and Tilly gave up. She doesn't care now who knows she smokes. It hasn't lost her a vote.

Mrs. Hodges refuses anything stronger than tomato juice at all the cocktail parties she must attend. She seldom smokes. Mrs. Rolston stays up all hours of the night, playing bridge. Mrs. Hodges likes to be in bed at 10. In the old days she often played mah-jong in the afternoons and week-ends she played golf. Now she finds relaxation in her delightful garden, which adjoins one of the most attractive small homes in Victoria—a home and garden largely created by Mrs. Hodges herself.

It's difficult to say which of these two women makes the better speech. Mrs. Hodges is more cautious. She weighs well her words in advance, not wanting to get caught off base. Certainly she makes a splendid after-dinner speech and is one of the best and wittiest women speakers in Canada. Mrs. Rolston presents her many smart ideas entertainingly, charmingly; she bubbles on, looking pretty, her voice ringing up among the marble pillars in legislative halls. Sometimes she says things she wished she hadn't—and then shrugs her shoulders; it's too late to change her mind.

Once the two of them shared the same legislative room. But Nancy liked the windows open all the time and Tilly liked a hothouse atmosphere and so they separated. Mrs. Hodges, being a good Liberal, got the best room, with a view of flower garden and harbor waters. Tilly had to take a cubyhole under a stairway, used as a women's dressing room between sessions, and when you talk to Mrs. Rolston there you sometimes have to shout, for there's gurgling plumbing just overhead and it makes a terrible racket.

Two outstanding women—Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. Rolston. They have added much to the prestige of women—not only in British Columbia, but across Canada. Their future activities are well worth watching and should be extremely interesting. As president of the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada, Mrs. Hodges has the ear of high Government people in Ottawa. There are those who say she should be in the House of Commons. She has given no hint of her intentions in this regard. Mrs. Rolston, on the other hand, makes no secret of the fact she would very much like to be in the bigger field in the national capital.



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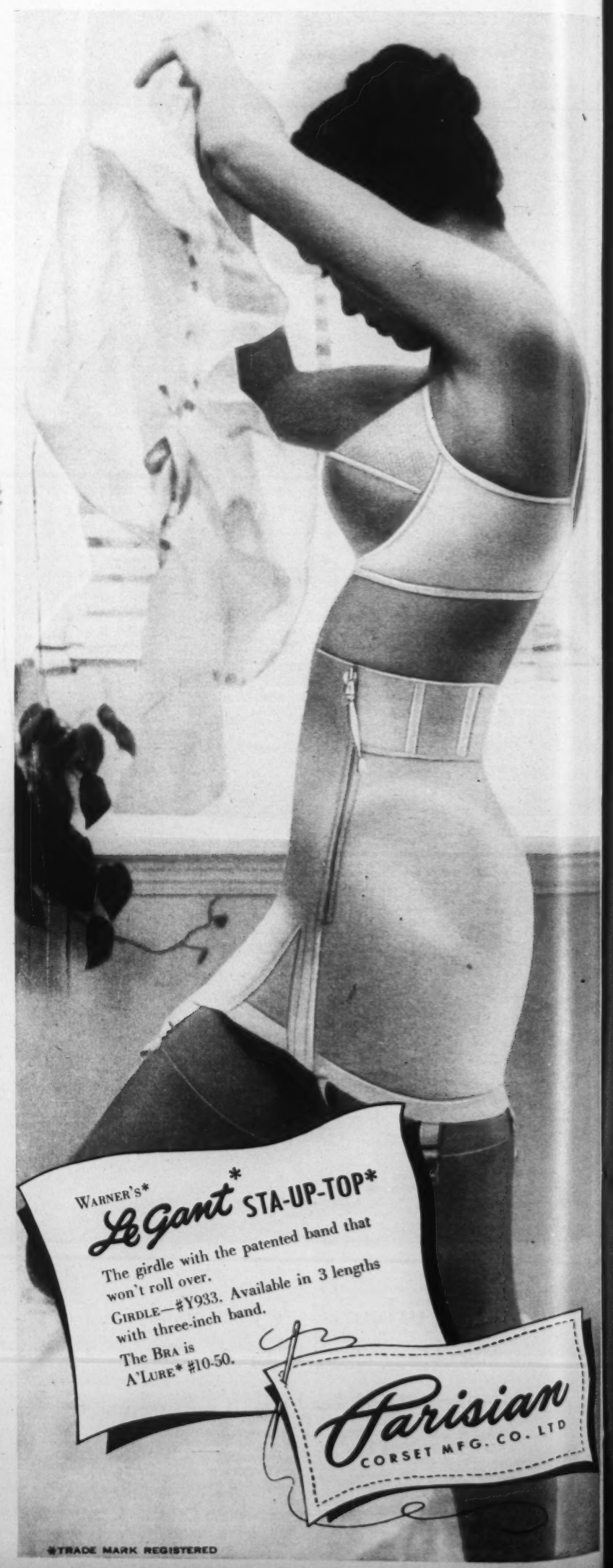
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CUISINE

Master Chef, Common Touch

By DAVID BROCK

"IT IS A GREAT mistake to take for granted everyday dishes and to expect them somehow or other to look out for themselves while we lavish our tender care and skill on the foods which we consider superior." These wise words, his introduction to the chapter on vegetables, are perhaps the keynote to Louis P. De Gouy's "Gold Cook Book," issued by Ambassador and sold for $8.50, a price that is modest enough for what you get.

The book is by no means all plain cookery, for De Gouy is a master chef, son of the head chef of the courts of Austria and Belgium. He has studied with the great Escoffier, served J. P. Morgan, edited *Gourmet* magazine, written sixteen rather specialized books, and run the kitchens of countless famous hotels in Europe and America. The book contains over a thousand pages and over two thousand recipes.

There are great numbers of both classic and out-of-the-way French recipes which it would be hard to find in English, as well as unusual recipes from the U.S.A. and other countries; De Gouy is a great hunter of such things. But being a general cook book, it contains many hundreds of dishes as plain as buckwheat cakes or hot dogs. And the plain fare is not treated with contempt but with imagination and enthusiasm.

As you will guess, then, it provides magnificent reading and is a cook book for the armchair as well as for the kitchen. Of how many cook books can we say that? And how many can we read on top of a full dinner without boredom or indigestion?

It should appeal to a very wide audience. It is not written for master chefs, nor for dull slovens who can get what they want (and deserve) from the wrong sort of magazine or a standard book for sub-standard brides. It is written for intelligent men and women whose taste runs from good cookery to fine cookery; this should be a considerable crowd, embracing nearly all the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT. If I can persuade any of these to buy the book, they will embrace themselves. And, less noble than myself, they will fail to pass the good word along but will treasure the book in secret. (From the evidence, a few kitchen journalists have already found the book a little gold-mine and are printing some of its contents as their own!)

How To Taste

It covers a very wide field for a book so thorough in its details. I do not suppose there is another book in the world to combine such worthwhile French intricacies as Tripe in the Mode of Caen with such worthwhile American simplicities as Shoofly Pie.

Naturally, a good many things had to be omitted. I looked in vain for a French insight on Steak-and-Kidney Pudding (which you'll find all right in Escoffier, of all places), and for two or three other things. Still, what he does give you is more detailed, varied, authoritative, useful, inspired, and delightful than anything you'll find elsewhere. Nor are many of the recipes costly. Most of them concern things you'd be making anyway in a duller fashion. Nor are many too intricate to be troublesome; there is no more trouble in adding a surprising herb to your scrambled eggs than in adding the salt. It merely adds, so to speak, the master touch while retaining the common touch.

In a way, the book is a huge dictionary of seasoning. Even Oscar of the Waldorf, who wrote the introduction, notes De Gouy's preoccupation with seasoning and warns the reader against overdoing it. So does the author, constantly, but adds that the adventurous man who over-seasons can have his well-meant impulse restrained through education, while he who uses nothing but salt and pepper is too often almost hopeless. He says that most people do not even know how to taste; in tasting your dish critically, you should keep the food in your mouth for fifteen seconds, on the middle and sides of the tongue for saltiness, between the sides and the cheek for sourness, and on the tip for sweetness.

There are chapters on shopping, on pressure cookery, on the great basic sauces and their variants, on general matters . . . on everything except bread, which he deals with in another book. And each division of each chapter has general remarks on the subject in hand before going on to specific recipes, and it is these parts of the book that are perhaps most useful of all, adding perhaps a thousand hints to the two thousand recipes, and opening a thousand doors to the imagination.

I groan that there is no space here to copy out recipe after recipe, hint after hint. I must confine myself to telling you about only one, at random. Let us take *Brandade de Morue*, which is not his own but one of the classic French dishes we should always be told about and never are. It is very simple and very subtle. It is nothing but salt codfish treated beautifully. Once in your lifetime you have a duty to yourself to try this *chef-d'oeuvre*.

Soak two pounds of dry salt cod in several changes of cold water for 24 hours, and then simmer for half an hour. Drain, remove bones, and shred. Reduce fish to paste in a mortar if you have one, otherwise in a heavy bowl with a wooden spoon. Beat every shred to pulp and then keep the fish hot in a double boiler. Stir with a wooden spoon while beating in the juice of half a lemon, five tablespoons of warm olive oil dropped slowly in and smoothly blended, five tablespoons of warm cream, a level tablespoon of finely minced parsley, a quarter-teaspoon (scant) of white pepper, and a dash of cayenne.

And that is your *brandade*, to be served on crisp toast or with croutons of rich puff paste. You can add smooth, mashed potatoes to make the dish a little blander. You can also add the merest pinch of nutmeg and the merest speck of garlic . . . one rub around the bowl before mixing. By the way, this is *not* a book of garlic, olive oil, and fiery peppers. Far, far from it. I said he was a *master*.

There are usually only two sorts of cook book: those that, when you read them aloud to your wife, send her to bed in tears at the cost, the difficulty, and your implied dissatisfaction with her, and those that make you choke back your own sorrow when you devour the fruits of their advice. This, miraculously, seems to be a third and quite new type.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Take One Large Potato

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

MANY vegetables, as we know them, are relative newcomers to the dietary habits of man. We can safely assume that primitive man hauling home a prime cut of dinosaur for dinner didn't care much if there wasn't any broccoli with Hollandaise sauce to accompany it. Plenty of boiling water has been poured on and off vegetables since that time and many theories as to how they should be treated have been adopted and discarded. Now we merely watch the vegetable pot carefully to see that nothing escapes which should be retained.

We feel that there has been definite improvement in vegetable cookery. The information given in older cook books is proof of this statement. For example one authority (about 1900) advises boiling cabbage one hour and twenty minutes and in the same chapter lists three hours as the proper length of time to boil whole string beans. Carrots were considered just a vegetable for the soup pot and not to be served *per se* (sometimes we almost agree with this).

In addition to the supply of fresh vegetables imported during the winter months we have at hand canned and quick-frozen vegetables which the canners and processors have so thoughtfully preserved for our use when the vegetables were in season. There have been many snide remarks made about the close alliance of the can opener and the modern housewife but it's no more of a disgrace to open a tin of corn than to use creamery churned butter.

"Pease porridge hot, pease porridge cold" indicates that the people of the Middle Ages knew what to do with dried peas even though the "nine days old" part of the nursery rhyme is open to question in an age when refrigeration was almost unknown. It was the French people under the regime of the Louis who started the fad for eating shelled *petits pois*. Their proper preparation was discussed in the leading salons together with other topics of intellectual interest. Today we either take them or leave them without causing any national headaches.

Canned peas are usually considered fine for family dinners while frosted peas hold the honors for more formal meals. Canned peas are excellent when treated with respect and not just heated up in the liquid and the latter consigned to the drain. The liquid is very flavorful and does wonders to the peas if it is allowed to evaporate while heating or thickened, (2 tbsp. flour to liquid from 1 No. 2 tin peas—usually 1 cup liquid), seasoned and a generous amount of butter added. Peas and mushrooms have a definite affinity for each other—much more so than peas and carrots—and make for a delightful vegetable to serve with roast lamb, veal, chicken or ham.

Peas With Mushrooms

Wash and dry ½ lb. fresh mushrooms (the small size are good enough). Slice stems and caps and sauté in 2 tbsp. butter or margarine. Mince a small onion fine and sauté in with the mushrooms. Cover and set aside while cooking 1 package of frozen peas according to directions. Add mushrooms and season to taste. Serves 4.

This combination is also good using canned peas—the color isn't nearly as attractive but will serve the purpose of a special vegetable when needed.

Peas With Mushrooms No. 2

Wash and dry mushrooms. Slice stem and caps and sauté in 2 tbsp. butter or margarine, with 1 small onion finely minced, over low heat. When tender sprinkle with 2 tbsp. flour and combine thoroughly. Drain liquid from 1 No. 2 tin of green peas into measuring cup and add rich cream, if necessary, to make 1 cup of liquid. Add to mushroom mixture and stir until thickened and smooth. Season to taste. Add peas and heat the whole mixture over boiling water. This is an excellent vegetable to get ready well in advance of the dinner and reheat in double boiler just before serving. Serves 4 generously.

At this time of year carrots (unless the Texas ones are here) are quite mature, firm and yellow right to the core and definitely very carroty in flavor. Some people react to carrots quite violently and make it well understood that the proper place for carrots is in the rabbit hutch. Usually a small tender carrot is acceptable but if you disguise your old carrot by shredding it you are apt to get a favorable report card.

Shredded Carrots

Pare as many carrots as needed—usually 2 medium sized ones per person. Grate using a medium sized grater. Grate 1 medium sized onion and add to the carrots. Add ½ cup of boiling water (for 8 carrots) in saucepan and cover tightly. Cook for about 10 minutes when nearly all the water should be absorbed—watch that they don't burn. Add 4 tbsp. of butter or margarine and season with salt and pepper.

The Peruvian tuber known as the potato is a staple item in our diet and liked by nearly everyone. Bland in flavor with a mealy texture it combines well with almost any meat and vegetable. It is, however, held in low regard by overweight people. This is unfortunate since the potato's calorie content is no higher than a lot of other items (e.g. 1 tea biscuit, 2 handfuls salted nuts, 1 large and luscious chocolate), and it has the added advantage of being as reasonable a food item as is possible to purchase. Of course every cook has her own specialty potato dish—be it scalloped, hashed brown, baked, croquettes or French fried—but here is another to add to the list:

Cheesed Potatoes

If your old potatoes are in good shape, scrub and cook them in their jackets in the pressure cooker for 10 minutes (depending upon size) at 15 lbs. pressure. Allow potatoes to cool while preparing the sauce.

Cheese Sauce

- 4 tbsp. butter or margarine
- 1 medium sized onion diced
- 3 tbsp. flour
- ½ tsp. salt
- 2 cups milk
- ½ (8 oz. size) package processed cheese
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- Grated old Canadian cheese

Melt butter in top part of double boiler. Add onion and cool over low heat until tender. Add flour and salt and combine thoroughly. Add milk and stir until thickened and smooth. Place over hot water. Add cheese and heat until melted. Add Worcestershire sauce and reseason to taste, keeping in mind that the potatoes are unseasoned. Dice peeled potatoes—there should be about 4 cups for 6 - 8 servings (8 - 10 medium potatoes). Grease a 10 x 6 x 2 glass ovenware dish and put in a layer of potatoes. Cover with cheese sauce. Add remaining potatoes and cheese sauce and sprinkle top liberally with grated nippy cheese. Bake in oven 375°F until nicely browned. This is another good dish to do well ahead of the dinner and have ready to pop in the oven for heating and browning just before serving time.

• •

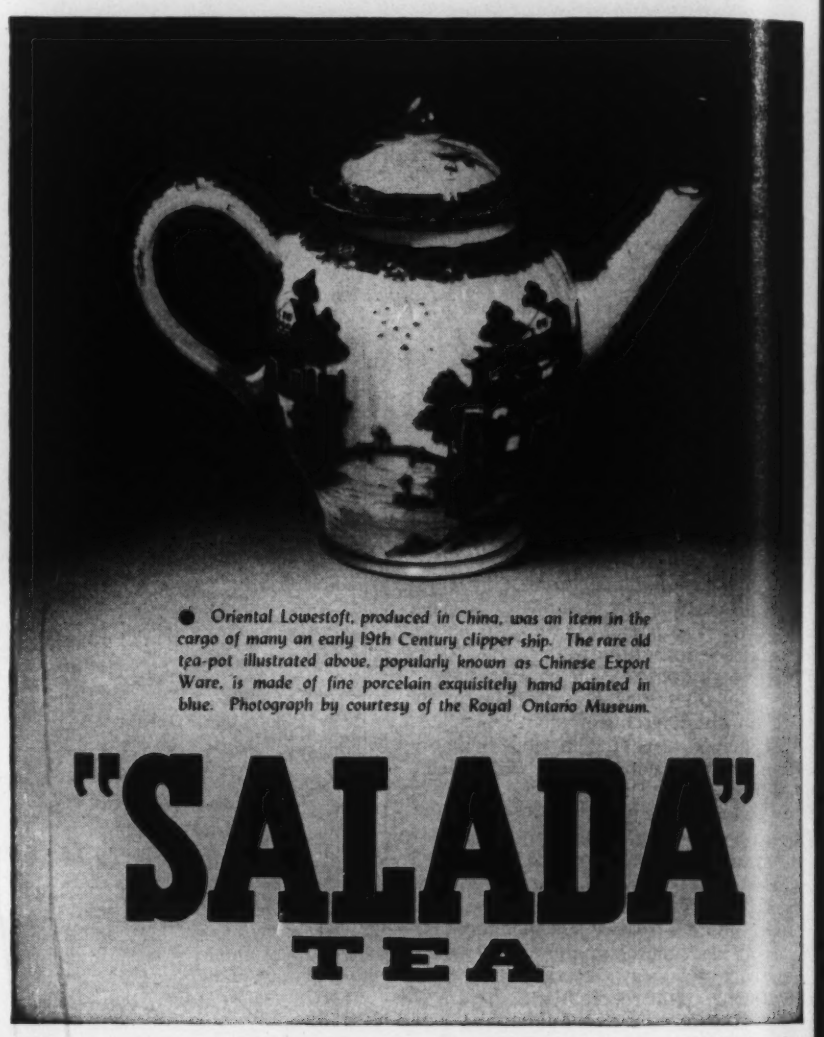
TRANSFIGURATION

THE greyness of city streets is transfigured by sunlight,
Dead leaves made quick by winds of a mad March noon;
Black tenements stark in the sky of advancing twilight
Are phantom palaces under a green-gold moon.

They only that rise in the grayness see the sunlight
Chasing the mists from the city, lighting a spire;
And those that live in the dark know the power of moonlight
To etch a cross on the walls of the poor without fire.

For late and early God looks over the city—
Unless He watch, how vain a sentry we keep!—
He fills the doorways with warmth, and the sky with pity,
And dries the tears on the faces of children asleep.

EVELYN ST. JOHN



• Oriental Lowestoft, produced in China, was an item in the cargo of many an early 19th Century clipper ship. The rare old tea-pot illustrated above, popularly known as Chinese Export Ware, is made of fine porcelain exquisitely hand painted in blue. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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BRAIN-TEASER

The Animal Kingdom

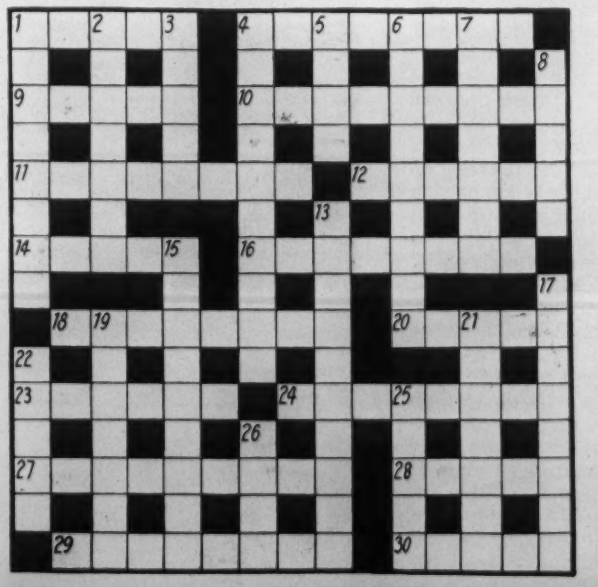
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Mow 'em down and roll on 'em. (5)
4. Hangs broken pens in soapy water. (8)
9. He flew into a Darling window. (5)
10. Aramis. (9)
11. Impossible to hit these on the head. (8)
12. A hick goes to a Canadian province to become a painter. (6)
14. "God gave a loaf to every bird,
But just a . . . . . to me". (Emily Dickinson) (5)
16. According to the fable he wins in the long run. (8)
18. Have these a deep roar? (3-5)
20. A posh Daudet heroine. (5)
23. Mother drops an egg for natives near India. (6)
24. Pulling together. (8)
27. About turn about turn. (9)
28. There's evidently a lot to this game. (5)
29. Nothing from the neck up. (8)
30. Injected into a false rumor? (5)

DOWN

1. Adds a touch of color to boy friend's whiskers. (8)
2. Early eighteenth century painter who sounds like a Cockney greeting. (7)
3. Ray is a neighbor of Turkey. (5)
4. Here a little tea is needed for stimulation. (10)
5. Another kind of 15. (4)
6. They work with a will. (9)
7. Mightier than swords beneath poetic sands. (7)
8. The rising part of a horse's neck (and we don't mean the hiccup from the cocktail). (5)
13. What the ore-bodies entreated the prospector? (10)
15. Can you stomach this orchestra? (5-4)
17. Grub important to Grub Street. (8)
19. N (7)
21. Guy Fawkes, for instance. (7)
22. Thorne-y author of 27. (5)
25. Animals with birth-marks? (5)
26. King fond of string trios. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Lower Canada
7. Medea
8. Frontenac
10. Insincere
12. Opera
13. Opiate
14. Tussled
17. Nokomis
19. Actual
22. Unpin
24. Anticosti
25. Eradicate
26. Leave
28. Laurentians

DOWN

1. Lid
2. Whatnot
3. Rafter
4. Alouette
5. Actions
6. Annie
7. Maisonneuve
9. Chapdelaine
11. Slink
15. Louis
16. Escapade
18. Mon Dieu
20. Cecilia
21. Street
23. Pearl
27. Ass

MISCELLANY

The Photogenic Size 4B

By BERNICE COFFEY

IS THERE a lady in the audience with a photogenic size 4B foot? Odds in favor of finding pretty demi-size feet are becoming progressively greater as the average size of the feminine foot grows and grows. That is why shoe manufacturers go gently mad in the search for women whose feet are small enough to slip into the doll-sized 4B shoes used for modelling and photographic art purposes at the beginning of every new fashion season. (For proof that the size 4B foot still exists, see the shoe on this page.)

More often than not, toes are going into hiding in the spring shoes. In some the toe of the shoe is given a new tapering and narrower appearance (narrower, but still built for comfort, so we are assured); in others it is soft and shaped on the square. But the open toe shoe either with closed or open back, still remains the darling of many women and the people who design, make and sell shoes to her Canadian ladyship, are not forgetting that fact. However, even open shoes are given the closed-in look through the use of all sorts of tricky strap arrangements.

Single soled shoes are more in evidence for formal wear but platforms—so kind in helping the little woman to rise in the world—still are very much in the picture. They're lighter and less bulky than last year, and sometimes concealed.

CLOSED PUMP

No lack of color a-foot this spring. Blues range from navy to admiral; browns from the new cocoa-brown to almond brown (a light brown that blends beautifully with soft browns; misty greys, greens, reds, and multiple colors. The latter are especially attractive in such combinations as violet and misty grey, mimosa and misty grey, a rich red brown plum color and admiral blue—all of them handsome points of interest when worn with neutral shades.

Later, when spring rounds into summer and the casual shoe steps into the scene, we shall see colors running the gamut from exotic lemon, soft yellow, deep orange, turquoise, cyclamen, bright greens and brilliant blues to the pastels. Sometimes the wedge heel will contrast with the shoe.

All this talk of riotous color need not alarm those of more conservative taste. White suede shoes for dressy wear, smooth white leathers for casuals and spectators—the latter with turftan or blue trim—remain summer classics.

Today's Etiquette

Books to read for pleasure or instruction:

Not only does "*Vogue's* Book of Etiquette" supply the answer to every conceivable social problem, it also is a sometimes serious, sometimes diverting commentary on the manners and *mores* of contemporary living. The author (Millicent Fenwick, Associate Editor of *Vogue*) does not neglect the usual explicit directions for weddings, formal and informal entertaining, and so on, but a considerable part of the reader's interest is apt to lie in the fact that she goes farther afield into the world of business, of diplomacy, of world-wide travel. For this reason her book is likely to be as frequently consulted by men as by women.

To be sure, Miss Fenwick's interpretation of the modern standards of taste concerning personal publicity is apt to cause eyebrow raising among readers of the book who also are readers of *Vogue* magazine. Miss Fenwick goes along with the old-fashioned dictum: A woman's name should appear in a newspaper (and according to the context the reader seems to be justified in assuming this word is intended to apply to all publications) only three times—when she is born, when she marries, and when she dies. The only exception the author makes to this rule is when the purpose of such publicity is to benefit a cause. All of which may come as a slight surprise to the well-known women whose photographs fill the pages of *Vogue* magazine for no ostensible reason other than that they are beautiful, bear names of distinction and are exquisitely dressed or housed.

The broad scope of this book, covering as it does virtually every economic level of society, should make it an extremely useful mentor for anyone . . . the wife of a young businessman, the wife of a career diplomat bedevilled by the intricacies of official protocol. (Musson, $6.00.)

Order In The House

"Mind Your Own Business" provides for the orderly compilation of all the tag-ends of household memoranda which usually float around on odd scraps of paper, never to be found when needed . . . . the name of the paper-hanger who did the living-room two years ago, who to call when the plumbing goes out of whack; medical histories and clothing sizes of every member of the family; birthdays. In short, it is a convenient record of everything pertaining to the orderly management of a household. (Compiled by Marion, Bacon, $2.50, McClelland & Stewart.)

"Teen-age Manual" unravels the tangled complications of teen-age life with sound advice on such vital matters as behavior on dates, make-up and dress, getting the most out of school in both the study and fun departments, suggestions for parties and for earning spending money. The youthful reader also is tipped off on how to bring up the family. (By Edith Heal, $2.50, Musson).

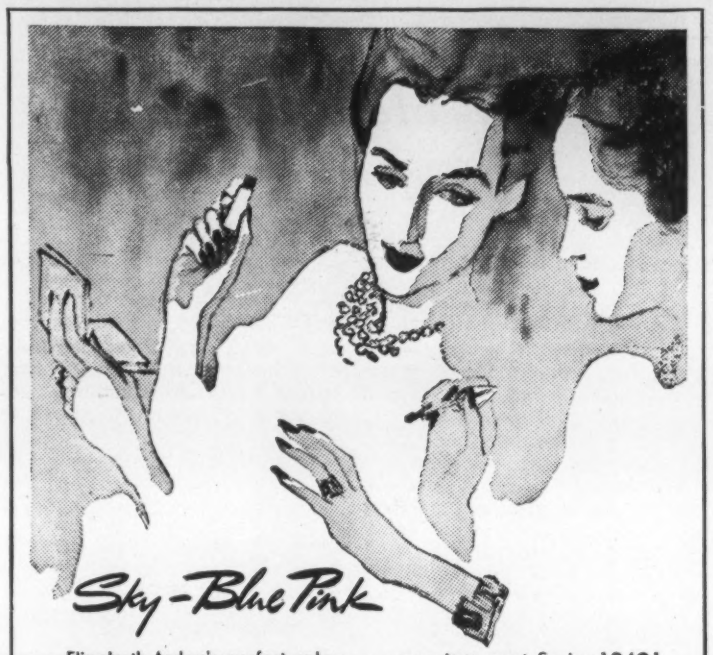
"Cotton in My Ears"—the story of a girl who tried to keep a secret, and succeeded so well in concealing her deafness that she nearly ruined her life. A gay and skilful account that should bring a measure of encouragement to those who suffer from this disability, that cannot fail to bring to those who read it a fuller understanding of the enormous problems of the hard-of-hearing. (By Frances Warfield, $3.25, MacMillan.)

Smooth As—

That somewhat battered cliché, a skin smooth as silk, has acquired new authority. Today's skin is smooth as silk because, by George, it *is* silk. A new make-up by Helena Rubinstein contains pure silk filaments reduced to powdery particles so fine they are visible only through a microscope.

Match A Swatch

Aid and succor for the woman who has been overcome by an irresistible springtime urge to redecorate the house: it's the Color Calibrator, a gadget that automatically picks out and harmoniously assembles as many as six different hues at the same time, to reveal a complete color scheme for a room or for an entire house. With first pointer of the Calibrator resting on the key color, remaining ones automatically point to the only other color or colors which may be correctly used in combination with it. Discord is impossible because the laws governing color and the relationship one with another have been followed exactly, and these laws are as fixed as those of mathematics. It's a device belonging to the Pratt & Lambert paint people, and it's at anyone's service where their paints are sold.



Elizabeth Arden's perfect colour . . . wear it to meet Spring 1949! Feminine . . . high-keyed . . . yet softly brilliant with the true delicacy that comes from Elizabeth Arden's distinguished sense of colour-in-fashion. An entire Sky-Blue Pink make-up ensemble is yours . . . from radiant foundation to lustrous nail lacquer.

Foundation, Rose Rachel, (All-Day 1.25, Featherlight 1.25, Pat-a-Crème, 1.50)
Cream Rouge, Sky-Blue Pink, 1.75
Illusion Powder, Mat Foncé, 2.30 and 3.50
Cameo Illusion Powder, Paradise Pink, 2.30 and 3.50
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Eye Sha-do, French Grey - 1.75
Eyelash Cosmetique, Black, 2.25
Nail Lacquer, Sky-Blue Pink, 1.00

Elizabeth Arden
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And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

1101

FELINE ROYALTY

Our Siamese Gentleman

By MONA GOULD

MR. CHI CHI BU our Siamese gentleman cat is quite a lad now. He is full grown and most elegantly colored. Now we know why "Pinkie" is a favorite name for Siamese cats. He is a pinkish beige with fawn and dark seal brown, melting into the snowy chest and shoulders. His mask, ears and tail and legs are black. His eyes are clear sapphire and with maturity they have become larger and more beautiful. He runs the house!

Tea bags are a passion with him. At first it was the dry ones just as they came from the packet. Now he has discovered the infinite possibilities of a dripping wet one, fresh from the pot and trailing lovely brown stains in its wake. If he can, he will snag one by popping one of his long, deft arms into the pot, and hooking his dank prize and rushing off with it in his mouth. If I am so careless as to drop a couple into an open basket for a few hours, they will be salvaged and tossed expertly into the air until they break and scatter their clammy leaves hither and yon.

Retrieving is his favorite pastime and to find you quietly writing or mending is the signal for him to lay a wet tea bag on your foot and look up at you with his jewel-like eyes saying wordlessly, "*Please* throw it for me."

One day when I ignored all his pleading signals regarding a dry tea bag, he deliberately dragged it out into the kitchen, dunked it thoroughly in his drinking water and returned to lay it down with a plop on my toe. And then some unbelievers say that cats don't think!

One expert on cats has this to say about the Siamese: "In character they are more directly companionable than most cats. They attach themselves more openly to their intimate human friends and suffer their affections to be mutually intertwined.

"A Siamese cat is so much more dependent on human affections than western cats that this alone accounts for their supposed delicacy: and the difficulty some people experience in rearing them is mainly psychological. That their affections and feelings are very strong is unquestionable."

Lost Caste

They tell you about this affection, constantly. Their melancholy, strange cry, persistent and appealing makes you notice them and you are absolutely obliged to answer that appeal. Their satisfaction when you do is something to be marvelled at. It is said that the Siamese cats contain the transmigrated souls of Siamese royalty, and sometimes when they stare at you unblinkingly for long moments you can believe it.

Our Mr. Chi Chi Bu has made his personality felt to the extent that when friends come to our house they often speak to *him* first! When we were in Mexico for a month last summer he "visited" with our good friends Margaret and Effie. They spoiled him with love and attention. He was sleek and well-fed and content there. But it took him quite a long time to forgive me for leaving him. For days and weeks when he curled up in the same room with me he carefully turned his beautiful fawn back. I was in disgrace. I had lost caste. I had thrust him out and for that he was very cold with me. At long last he came back to my knee.

On his diet sheet when we got Mr. Chi Chi Bu there was a little word of warning to the effect that as kittens, Siamese adore wool and will eat it up in vast bites like super moths. This is a characteristic that Mr. Chi Chi Bu carried over into his adolescence and is continuing to display into full maturity. Let him glimpse darning wool in your hand and he's "for it." His little appendix, if he has such a thing, must be wrapped cosily in a coat of many colors for I have caught him swallowing red, white and blue, black, green and brown, and even saffron.

"If you want a personal pet," said his breeders, "a Siamese cat is like your shadow." How right they were and what a piquant, intelligent little shadow he is! *Woops!* Excuse me a minute. Mr. Chi Chi Bu has just gone by with a woollen sock!

• •

NATURALLY

TODAY all is right in my own small realm,
No dark clouds threaten to overwhelm;
And since there isn't a problem in view,
It's high time to dream up a let-down or two!

MAY RICHSTONE

adds a zest
men can't resist

Canada's Foremost Fashion Designer
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HAVE A LONGER FASHION LIFE
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ART

Fine Watercolor Show

By PAUL DUVAL

THE recent exhibition of the Canadian Society of Painters In Watercolor, shown at the Art Gallery of Toronto, is doubtlessly the most capable and lively showing the Society has made in recent years. This is saying a good deal, since the Canadian Watercolor group usually presents a livelier cross-section of painting than any other national annual.

The Watercolor Society's exhibitions are of an exemplary catholic character and one can find in them, cheek by jowl, painters who are not ordinarily found associated together. Thus, by some sorcery of its own, the Society manages to bring together official Academicians, established "independents" and young, experimental painters. This last feature is one of the most valuable and commendable functions of the Watercolor Society—it is constantly on the alert for fresh life, reaching down further, and striving harder, to present new talent than probably any other national group.

This year's show filled three rooms with papers of a technical facility which could not fairly be scorned anywhere. As is to be expected—since the watercolor painters show a more general experimental bent than is usual in Canadian art—there was a complex variety on view, both in manner and conception.

Pure Strain

Starting with the exponents of the classic "transparent" school of water-color painting, one finds this pure strain represented by a number of respectable works. F. H. Brigden's serene "Afternoon Light, Clogan Lake, B.C." is one of the most satisfying paintings we have seen by this senior Academician. Carl Schaefer's "Rocks In The Woods" is a good example of the sort of mellow landscape reports at which he seems most at home. "The Forgotten" by Peter Haworth is a briskly realized work by an artist whose watercolors gain in richness every year; it is a paper with a grave eloquence which might be easily overlooked, but rewards analysis. Dawson Kennedy's "Port of Stranded Pride", with its crisp craftsmanship, and Jack Humphrey's luminous "Up King From Market Slip" are two other pictures which while plainly traditional in technical language, speak with a strong personal accent. Paraskeva Clark, the Society's new president, contributed two typical examples of her able style.

The changing scene of the past few decades, with its trend towards increased centralization, has brought a new thematic emphasis to Canadian painting—the city is rapidly superseding landscape as a subject for painting among a large body of artists. The bright, sharp patterns by Sydney Watson, Edey Cooke's "Lower Manhattan", John Richmond's "Profile of A Street", Maxwell Bates' "Street Scene"—such pictures remind us that Canadian artists are beginning to seek out the elusive and very contemporary poetry of the metropolis. John S. Walsh's "Beaver Hill, Montreal", Brandtner's "Harbor At Night", William Winter's witty, capable "Boardwalk" and Ghitta Caiserman's sombre "Pregnant Woman" also belong among such comments on cities and their inhabitants.

Calligraphic

Of what we shall call the "calligraphic" school of watercolor painting—wherein the treatment of the contour, in itself, is the main concern, and the volume suggested thereby—David Milne is Canada's finest exponent. Senior artist Milne had two paintings on view, "Sawdust and Lumber" and the vibrant floral piece "Yellow Daffodils". Also calligraphic in character, though quite different from Milne in manner, are Rigolo's "Gatineau Hills" and Gordon MacNamara's "Waterlilies", in which the pen line has been drawn into wet washes of transparent color.

Abstractions played a considerable role in this year's exhibition. Two of the most capable were Bertram Brooker's starkly-patterned "Enigma" and his gentler "Pale Study". Of the younger painters working in this vein, R. L. Bloor is worth noting, and his "Composition" shows an immense curiosity apropos technique, almost to the point where it assumes the appearance of a technical exercise. Akin to the extreme abstractionists are the works by W. J. B. Newcombe, and in the vein of purest fantasy are the small, bright studies by J. W. G. MacDonald.

If any single painting dominated this year's Watercolor Society Annual, it was Charles Comfort's large portrait of fellow war-artist, Major William Ogilvie. This is probably the most accomplished and subtlest of Comfort's many large portraits in watercolor, a field which seems uniquely his own. We know of no other artist who has painted portraits on a large scale in the watercolor medium with such character and vigor, and they can only be compared in technique to the large landscape papers by the American, Charles Burchfield.

Whether they be portraits, landscapes, views of the city or abstracts, the paintings in this year's watercolor show presented a lively cross-section of Canadian talent. It is to be hoped that, when the exhibition is reduced in numbers to tour the country, the present breadth of its representation will be maintained.

• •

JOURNEY'S END

THIS dwindling globe with a star-draped sky
Like a flimsy tent around it
Too small I find for my restless feet,
Too cell-like have I found it.

For I was ever a wanderer,
A wild and footloose rover,
So give me the starry wastes to roam
When my earthly days are over.

And when the journey is done the gods
To an astral Inn may guide me
Where my vagrant breast at last knows rest
With Time's rucksack beside me.

And I'll unpack grey Memory's sack
And muse above the embers
Of your great love on a far-off globe
My homesick heart remembers.

ARTHUR STRINGER

A fine likeness

Your Tooke shirt, like your portrait, expresses your personality.
You admire the classic tailoring, excellence of fabric, value in long wear.
You appreciate the practical touch of Tooke's patented
shoulder pad pocket that holds the pad firmly, yet releases it easily
for laundering.

TOOKE
SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

OTHER PAGE

Russians and Western Art

By LEO SKES

"THE decadent spirit of Western Literature, the poetry of the bourgeois drawing room, is alien to our people." So much for the *Pravda* of last year.

Yet nothing is as popular in Russia just now as descriptions of the life of bourgeois drawing rooms by England's Victorian novelists.

Thackeray is in vogue. Hard worked Russian factory women in overalls, women who have been fighting with the Partisans during the war, now form long queues in front of public libraries to read all about simpering Amelia Sedley, whose only idea of assisting her husband on the eve of battle was to trot about the room, pathetically clutching his sash to her bosom.

A necessary compensation — perhaps. But then there are the "Pickwick Papers," that have been dramatized and resulted in Moscow's longest run. Neither the powers that be nor the audience seem to mind that Mr. Pickwick and his friends were gentlemen of leisure, living on the interest of a securely invested capital. Or take Galsworthy's "Man of Property"—hardly an account of proletarian virtues, yet it was reprinted early in 1946 and the demand for it was so big that a new edition is in preparation.

The surprising thing about it all is not so much the popular interest as the encouragement of the authorities. The people of course are extremely hungry for information about life West of the Curtain.

An Englishman who has just returned from Moscow tells me that the editor of the *British Ally* (an official British Publication in Russian) was overwhelmed with requests for copies. One had not so long arrived from the Deaf and Dumb Association from Tomsk. A visiting Englishman who had fallen ill was assured of free treatment by a Russian doctor in exchange for a year's subscription to the *British Ally*.

There is, of course, an obvious political purpose in satisfying this hunger for information by popularizing Dickens. To the majority of Russians, England is still the country of Oliver Twist, of top-hatted gentlemen and begging street urchins. Nothing could suit the Party books better.

THE only interpreter of modern England allowed by the Russian censors is Priestley. His play "An Inspector Calls" was shown simultaneously at two of Moscow's biggest theatres—the Kamerny and the Leningrad Theatre of Comedy.

The Russian critics praised the play sky-high. The audience was moved to tears when Eva Smith committed suicide "because she had no right to work, to love, to motherhood." One can almost hear the Comrades whispering: "This sort of thing could not happen in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Shakespeare's enormous popularity in the U.S.S.R. is no doubt due to the fact that even Soviet censors dare not bluepencil him. The Soviet cinema and theatre, dragooned as they are to the Party machine, have to tie every novel and play to a political peg. Shakespeare is the only man who is free to tell the Russians about *eternal* human problems that have existed long before Marx wrote "Das Kapital." Shakespeare is allowed what no Russian playwright is permitted—to talk about Love and Hate and Lust for Power without any reference to Stalin's latest speech. The audience, of course, remains a Soviet audience.

When "Othello" was produced at the Leningrad State Academic Theatre, an enraged spectator was heard to exclaim in connection with Iago's villainies: "To the gallows with this Trotskyite villain."

The Shakespeare craze, however, still sweeps the Steppes. In 1945 there were 98 productions all over the Union.

Political motives apart, there is another reason for the popularity of English, Elizabethan and Victorian writers. The philosophy of life of a modern Russian, whatever his political color, is the belief in human endeavor. The Russians themselves are in many ways at an Elizabethan stage of development. A Russian Engineer, who sets out to build a bridge in the wilds of a Siberian forest understands the adventurer Raleigh, better than G. K. Chesterton, the Mystic. The Victorians may have been bloated capitalists, but they certainly had arrived.

Kipling may have been an Imperialist "but had he been a Russian" as one Soviet critic said "he would have written better books about Soviet Asia." Even so, not all Kipling's works are translated. "The Jungle Book" is allowed because it shows up the inherent superiority of the homo sapients over the four legged inhabitants of the jungle "Kim," however, is frowned on because it pictures the alleged superiority of a little Sahib over his colored friends. Nor would the Lamas' pacifism and Quest for the River of the Arrow be stuff to give to future soldiers of the Red Army.

IT IS against the writers who ponder over the futility of human endeavor that the Russian Critic and censor lash out.

To Professor Mikhail Morozov, of the Moscow University, Richard Olden, Edith Sitwell, Aldous Huxley and above all T. S. Eliot are nihilists, disillusioned escapists. "His poetry is like a brilliant façade with nothing behind it." Morozov's advice to modern English writers—"an effort to depict life . . . is what is needed to help the English writer to escape from the blind alley of disillusionment and scepticism to the High Road that the classics of English literature had followed—the road of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Dickens."

G.B.S. is very popular, but Morozov remarks that in Shaw's earlier plays "his satire was much keener than now and had a sharper sting."

Needless to say none of the English Moderns castigated by the Professor have ever been translated into Russian. And one can't help wondering what would be the effect of T. S. Eliot's "Waste Land" on a Russian reading it amid the rubble of one of Russia's devastated cities.

To put Russian taste in a nutshell —every Russian child has read "Treasure Island," but "Alice in Wonderland" is taboo; Bach is extremely popular, but a private performance of Bemjamin Britten's works had a cool reception; seventeenth-century Dutch paintings attract large crowds, but a Picasso exhibition would be out of the question. Today Soviet art critics lash out against the "deconstructive movement" in modern paintings. Yet this was not always so. There was a time, between 1919 and 1923, when everything that was new in art found its way to Moscow. Mayakovsky, the famous poet, was also a futurist painter. Yet in the words of a famous Russian actor, "You cannot believe in Futurism and the Five Year Plan; you cannot at once build and destroy."

A people's taste in art is inevitably conditioned by its immediate experience of life; and that of course changes. But there is also a more permanent national taste. I therefore once put to a Soviet journalist the old query: "If a Russian were to be stranded on a lonely island and allowed to take with him only one English author — whom would he choose?" Without hesitation came the answer, "I am afraid it would be a collection of Byron's Poems. We are, at heart, incurable romantics and poetry still means to us more than any other expression of art."

Who is it then who determines what of English and Western literature the Russian is to read? A body called the Writers' Union. It discusses the "usefulness" of foreign works of art for the purposes of socialist education, and its veto is final. It acts as unofficial censor also on home-produced literature, and not a single important work reaches the public "unvetted." This is especially interesting as it often happens that they have to discuss each other's books. There is no mutual backslapping, and closest colleagues make rather a point of tearing each other's dearest works to shreds.

They meet monthly around a long oval table covered with green cloth, complete with samovar, cookies and vodka. Everybody smokes ceaselessly, and rather nervously if one's own work is under discussion. The meeting begins as a rule at 8 at night, and it has never happened yet that it should end before 2 in the morning.

John Hersey, the author of "A Bell for Adano," attended their meeting when a translation of his book was discussed. He reports: "Each time a Russian writer took a particularly heavy swing at something in the book, the chap next to me would pour me another glass of vodka . . . I must confess that no American writer has ever paid me the compliment of putting so much effort into lambasting anything I have written."

The president of the Writers' Union up to very recently was the writer Nicolai Tichonow. But he had to go in the savage purge of writers who were accused of pursuing "art for art's sake." Poets will again have to write about tractors and the Five Year Plan, and it looks as if the short revival of Russian literary life during the war years is at an end. Its repercussion on Western art in Russia cannot but be profound. "The Ideal Husband," that had been running to a full house in Moscow, was suddenly taken off. The opening of the Western Art Museum has now been indefinitely postponed. The late Andrei Zhdanov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, proclaimed: "We demand that . . . our authors should be guided by that without which the Soviet system cannot live—politics." This of course means literary sterility, in a country where artistic appreciation is acute and vivid. The Russian is an artistic animal. During the war the Russian equivalent of ENSA was a much more highbrow show. Well known violinists would go down into dugouts at the front and play classical music to peasants who would listen with tears in their eyes.

Too many books of European authors have been translated in recent years and read by millions, to allow of a complete cultural isolation from the West. Even if by some order thousands of volumes were to be whisked away from public libraries people who have read them will remember. I'll always think of that shabby. Soviet schoolmaster who stood entranced in front of the Venus de Milo in Paris. He finally turned to me and said: "It is good to be reminded of beauty: one is apt to forget."

Chin-high or Shoulder-low . . .

BLOUSES *for* SPRING

Spring 1949 enters, trailing clouds of blouses in its wake. Misty sheers with necklines high and lace-frothed . . . or low and bare-shouldered, beautifully needled by skilled French hands, and representative of the cloud-light flock at **EATON'S**

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 8, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Western Oil Saves U.S. Dollars, Sparks Alberta Industry

By RODNEY GREY

The oil boom in western Canada will help us save U.S. dollars; though our oil demand is growing, the west will produce enough to take up the increase. It will help to prevent a growth of the dollar shortage, but it will not "solve" the problem. That is the immediate effect of the new oil production at Leduc and Redwater for Canadians generally. For Albertans their oil treasures are one of the forces behind the growth of a diversified industrial economy in the foothills province.

MEN who have spent all their lives in the oil business are saying that Alberta may be another Texas; that the Leduc and Redwater fields represent a major oil development of importance to the whole North American continent. They represent reserves that may some day make Canada self-sufficient in oil; for the present the outlook is that these producing areas will fill western Canadian oil needs by late 1949.

Canada today consumes 250,000 barrels of oil a day; oil experts expect that with the present rate of growth of consumption 350,000 barrels of oil a day will be needed by 1955. To supply a daily demand of that size would require reserves of some 3 to 5 billion barrels — that would be equivalent to many fields such as Leduc and Redwater.

Canadian oil consumption on a per capita basis has lagged behind United States consumption. During 1948 per capita consumption advanced from 7.5 barrels to 8.15 barrels, an increase of 8 per cent in the twelve month period. H. H. Hewetson, president of Imperial Oil, stated recently in *Financial Counsel* that "assuming another increase of 300,000 in population, the petroleum industry must count on being faced with added requirements of the order of seven and a half to eleven million barrels. It would appear on the basis of capacity already on stream or scheduled for completion . . . that 1949 refining capacity will exceed 1948 capacity by a sufficient margin to meet this increased demand, without resorting to a higher proportion of product imports."

Oil Imports

It appears clear that 1949 will not see a substantial reduction on oil imports, though there may be some diversion of imports from U.S. sources to sterling sources. Our net import position will remain more or less constant, as increased western production absorbs the increase in demand. It should be emphasized that, despite this cautious estimate of western oil possibilities, the effect on our dollar program is important. Because of western production, we are able to keep down the volume of scarce U.S. dollars spent on oil imports. But talk of western oil "solving" our dollar problem is clearly exaggerated.

One of the chief difficulties in the oil picture has been the lack of balance between refining facilities, producing facilities and transportation facilities. Recent developments indicate that attempts are being made to tailor the industry, to integrate nearby markets and wells. Imperial Oil announced recently plans to construct a gas-gathering system, compressor station and gasoline plant in the Leduc oil field at an estimated cost of $6,500,000. It will have a capacity of 24,000,000 cubic feet per day, and will recover propane, butane and natural gasoline. Work is scheduled to begin this spring, and, if delivery of equipment maintained as hoped, the plant will be functioning by mid-1950.

Imperial have also committed themselves to building a 16-inch pipeline from Nisku—the rail junction for Leduc—to Regina. It will in effect move the Leduc and Redwater fields closer to new markets, through reduction of transport costs. Expected to get into operation in 1950, it will carry at maximum capacity 100,000 barrels daily. Costing perhaps as much as $50 million, it is not likely to be extended any farther east than Winnipeg. There has been some talk of taking oil to the lakehead and then shipping it to eastern refineries, but the cost situation suggests that it would be cheaper to sell oil in the American areas immediately south, and buy other oil for eastern Canada.

British American, who, for some time have had refining capacity but little Canadian production, have embarked on a program of exploration and drilling at Leduc and Redwater; and have contracted to take over the output of Home, one of the big independent producers. Royalite has just spent half of its working capital on acquiring oil leases at Redwater, paying $3.2 million for rights to 640 acres.

Probably crude production will outdistance refinery capacity, despite efforts of many concerns to increase refinery facilities. However, as Mr. Hewetson points out, the present plans for new refinery capacity in the west means that by the end of this year the prairie provinces should be self-sufficient, the familiar movement of products westward from Ontario and Montreal refining points to Manitoba will be eliminated or at least substantially reduced. This will release eastern capacity to meet local demand, and eliminate, for the time being at least, the need for new refining capacity in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence areas.

In addition to the effect on our general dollar problem and our oil import picture, the western oil boom has direct and important effects for the prairies. Because of this expanding source of employment and income, Albertan's may have an appreciably higher standard of living than residents of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Edmonton, Alberta's capital and the fastest growing city in Canada, is close to Redwater and Leduc. Any visitor can sense the new confidence among wage earners, and the high hopes of retailers and wholesalers who see a permanently larger market for a wide range of consumer goods. In Calgary, frequently hailed as the oil capital of Canada, spending, construction and optimism are at high levels, probably almost as high as they were in the early days of the Turner Valley boom.

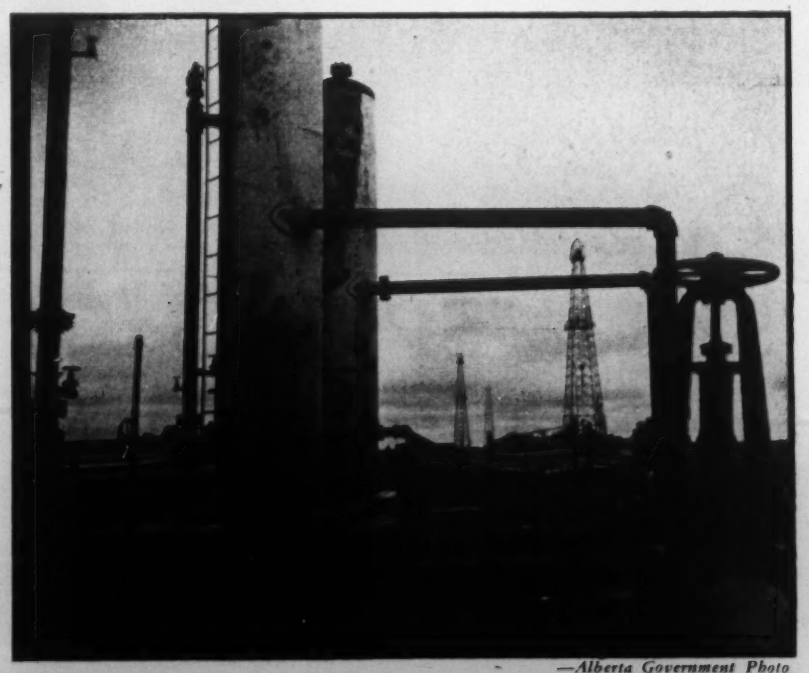
And in Alberta small towns, many more homes now have natural gas, as the network of gas lines spreads out from the producing wells. The Social Credit government's finances have probably never looked better than they do today, with hundreds of thousands of dollars being paid for drilling rights for each quarter section, and with oil royalties bound to expand with production.

Conservation

Because the government has oil rights to much Alberta land, and has pledged itself to conservation, it plays a major role in the oil drama. Through the Conservation Board, set up after lengthy consultation with the industry, it licenses and effectively controls the industry. Drilling is limited to one well per forty acres. When production begins to outrun refinery facilities and large scale exports seem likely, it will probably establish a quota system which will allow each well to produce only a limited amount. Complicated systems of quota production of natural gas are now in operation; western oil men already talk of the day when the conservation-minded government adopts quotas rather than lets valuable oil reserves be drained away by large exports to the United States market to the south.

One of the main drives behind conservation is the conviction that Alberta has an important industrial future, and that demand for oil will rise because of it. Many Albertans see their province as the industrial centre of the west. They point to the already established small industries, to the clay products plants at Medicine Hat and Redcliffe, to the new salt developments, and to the huge reserves of soft coal. They are confident that Alberta is a province with a future, and they see the present oil development, with its creation of high levels of income and employment, as a major force behind industrial expansion.

That is in the long-run—for the present the main effects of this rapid expansion of western oil is that we will not have to worry about finding more U.S. dollars to finance more oil imports as demand grows, and that the three prairie provinces will be soon able to supply their own oil needs.



—Alberta Government Photo

LEDUC FIELD: Familiar sight to western oil men and oil-conscious Albertans are these derricks at Leduc oilfield near Edmonton.

SUGAR FOR EUROPE: John Strachey, British food minister talks with C. E. Mason, captain of the "Araby", which carried to Britain the first sugar from Caribbean area brought as part of the Marshall program.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Tax Bite On Equities

By P. M. RICHARDS

IF RISK capital is not forthcoming, where does private enterprise end up? The answer is that it ends, as private enterprise; the State then has to provide capital—at least for essential industries—and thus becomes the owner, and we have National Socialism, though perhaps neither industry nor public nor government wanted it. The question is not an abstract one; for some time past industry has found it so difficult to attract risk capital (that is, to sell common shares—ownership shares) that it has had to provide for its new capital needs by issuing mortgage bonds or by using for this purpose earnings which otherwise would have gone to shareholders or into reserves.

Unable to sell common shares at a reasonable price, established corporations have been exhausting their borrowing capacity and leaving themselves with no resource for an emergency, and new ventures with no borrowing capacity have found it impossible to get started. The most remarkable feature of this public disfavor for common stocks is the fact that the past two years or so, when this attitude has been most marked, has been the period when industry has been widely accused of making excessive profits. While the investing public has been refusing to buy common stocks and share in the supposedly fat dividends, common stock prices on the exchanges have been abnormally low in relation to earnings and assets.

The governments of both Canada and the United States have lately shown concern over the continued insufficiency of risk capital for industry. Governor Graham F. Towers of the Bank of Canada announced that he had withdrawn his "suggestion" to the chartered banks in February of last year that bank credit should not be used to finance business capital expenditures. However, bank loans are not a satisfactory substitute for equity financing. Mr. Towers said that only about one-fifth of Canada's private business capital expenditures of 1948 had been financed by new security issues; most of the money had come from current depreciation allowances and retained current earnings. Clearly this is not a healthy condition for industry, or one that can be continued indefinitely.

In the United States a report issued by a special Senate Committee on Small Business speaks of the stifling effect of taxation upon the ability and willingness of businessmen to launch new business ventures. Capital is scarce for the creation of new businesses and for the expansion of those that are already going, the committee report explained, for these reasons: (1) A scarcity of investment funds to start with, due to the tax bite out of current income. (2) The extent to which high individual tax rates cut down the return if the investment does succeed. (3) The fact that capital loss restrictions deny full tax benefit if there should be a loss. (4) Most important of all, the tremendous difficulty of replenishing lost capital in the face of the big tax levy on subsequent income.

"What has happened," said the report, "is that, firstly, true 'risk' or 'venture' capital to which small business used to look for its requirements is being dried up; then, on what is left, the odds are rigged so much that very few people will play." The committee did not think much of the idea that the government should provide directly or indirectly a source of equity capital for small business. The problem is to make sense out of the tax laws, it said.

The Other Side

On the other side of the argument, organized labor asserts that by charging excessive prices, companies have increased their earnings greatly and have been able since the war to finance from retained earnings some 70 per cent of their requirements for plant expansion and working capital. This, the unions claim, represents in effect a tax on consumers to finance industrial expansion.

And recently Mr. John D. Clark a member of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, testifying before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, pooh-poohed the idea that industry could not obtain new equity capital in the present market, saying that it had never really tried to do so. Wherever an industry offered rights to stock to existing stockholders at a favorable price, industry had no difficulty in getting equity money, he said. However, this allegation does not square with the fact of the investing public's lack of interest in common stocks at current low market prices.

The capacity to attract equity capital is surely the very foundation stone of private enterprise. Without it, at the outset, there can be no new ventures; without it at a later stage there can be no continued progress and development, and therefore no proper service to the public. Furthermore, without it the nation's productive system cannot expand to meet the demands now being made on it. And, without it, we move inevitably towards national socialism and totalitarianism.

New Dollars Open Markets For Canada in B.W.I.

By ERNEST WAENGLER

The release of dollars by the U.K. to the British West Indies to buy goods from dollar areas is a boon to many Canadian manufacturers. Our traditional markets for light manufacture in the West Indies is thus partially opened to normal competitive selling. Mr. Waengler is the export manager of a Canadian firm; he indicates the importance of the recent removal of currency restrictions.

ONE OF the most severe blows to Canada's export trade in finished products was the suspension of sterling convertibility in August 1947. It signalled the end of a comparatively carefree period in foreign trade, the period of 1946-47 when a practically unlimited demand for all types of goods coincided with relatively free spending of dollar reserves. One of the areas most drastically affected was the British possessions in the Caribbean.

The British West Indies are among the territories which regard Canada as a major source not only of agricultural and mineral products, but also of highly manufactured goods. Encouraged by preferential tariffs and geographical proximity, the Caribbean colonies have become the ideal market for Canadian clothing, building materials, furniture and drugs.

But in 1947 Great Britain, struggling under a desperate shortage of hard currency, felt that her colonies and dependencies should share her austerity. They were to restrict their imports from the dollar area to the goods most essential to the maintenance of their own production. Anything else was to be imported from the soft-currency areas.

The "non-essentials" and luxuries which Canada used to supply to the West Indies were practically unavailable in the countries whose slowly recovering economies were geared to the production of capital goods and only the most essential consumer goods. Another problem was that the populations of these territories, to whom the war years had meant nothing but an unprecedented prosperity, are geographically and culturally so close to the United States that the possession of ballpens and plastic handbags seems quite natural to them. The drabness and austerity of Europe is something that they only read about.

Discussions got under way between representatives of the British West Indies, the Treasury in London and the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa about relaxing the controls on imports. An important source of revenue of most of the islands is their established position as a playground for vacationists from all over the world—but the tourist business and austerity don't mix. Another reason was the fact that in the Caribbean area a large proportion of the merchants make their living directly or indirectly out of import business—the ban on imports had brought them close to financial ruin.

Secrecy

The specific amounts allocated were not announced: there are several reasons for this unusual secrecy. The most obvious one is the possibility of resentment in Britain if the British knew that large dollar amounts were being used to provide Jamaicans with candy and washing machines while Britains still have to get along on one egg per month. Another effect might have been a great deal of jealousy amongst the different territories of the group: Bermuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad. Some might have felt their share should be higher. Still another consideration may have been the effect on public opinion in the United States. Through S.C.A., Americans are providing Great Britain with dollars that are meant to be used for reconstruction only.

Possibly the most important feature of the new agreement is the stress it puts on free competition. It is not a quota or token import plan, whereby importers are allowed a certain percentage of their imports during a previous base period. Neither have specific amounts been allocated to individual products. It is up to the Canadian manufacturer of cosmetics to convince his Caribbean customer that his product is not only competitive to other similar goods, but also of greater advantage to him than the dresses or cooking utensils for which the additional funds could be used.

The provisions of the plan are being extended to other hard-currency areas, including the United States, and the choice of sources of supply in each case rests with the individual buyer. It is this which makes the agreement such an important step forward on the stony path toward freer world trade.

Since the announcement was made, there has been a lively exchange of letters and cables between Canadian manufacturers and their agents and customers in the West Indies. So far the reaction from the colonies has been cautious. Traders in British Guiana and British Honduras feel that the allocation will be so small as to make practically no difference in the volume of transactions.

In Trinidad and Jamaica there seems to be, on the whole, more optimism, but over-enthusiastic Canadian exporters are warned that expensive British and European goods have to be sold first, before they can be replaced by lower priced articles from Canada and the United States. Barbados, British Guiana and Antigua have come out with their own lists of items to which they propose to apply their allocations and have given some indication of the manner in which they will administer the new agreement.

Canadian exports to overseas markets are going through a severe crisis. Its most serious aspect is the loss of good will and personal contracts that took years to build up and that were destroyed within a few months by currency restrictions. In one of our oldest markets it is now once more up to the initiative and aggressiveness of the individual Canadian businessman to make up for lost time by reviving old contacts and creating new ones.

Economical Use Of Atoms Is A Long Way Ahead

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Marston outlines below the problem of economical industrial application of atomic power. He feels that the day when atomic power will be widely used is still a long way in the future.

London.

IT SAYS something for the fundamental sanity of human beings that as soon as the terrible destructive force of the atom bomb was demonstrated over Nagasaki and Hiroshima people began to talk of the immense possibilities of atomic energy for creative purposes. It was natural in the circumstances that at that stage little attention had been paid by nuclear physicists to the peacetime application of their newfound power. In consequence, popular imagination went far ahead of them.

There were hazy ideas circulating that a few years after the war all the old sources of power would be out of date, and that unlimited energy, almost cost-free, would be available to all countries within a decade or two. If subsequent development of atomic energy for industrial purposes has been disappointing, the reason is partly political: morally we have not yet progressed far beyond the atom bomb. But it is already evident that even if all nuclear research were devoted to the industrial field it would still be a long while before practical results on a large scale could be achieved.

Scientists concerned have themselves no clear idea of the possibilities, for they cannot foresee the lines of development. All that they know definitely just now is that the energy resulting from nuclear fission can be used only indirectly, through the medium of heat, that very elaborate and costly equipment is needed to produce the energy and to deal safely with the accompanying radioactivity, and that one special mineral in one special form, that is uranium 235, is essential for the "chain reaction" which yields the power from atom-splitting.

The isotope 235, though evidently available in economic quantities in various parts of the world, is by no means abundant. For the plants at present operating, on research work and for making bombs, shortage of the raw material is not a serious problem; but if it were found to be technically possible to devote many more plants to supplying the world's need for power atomic energy would be at an enormous disadvantage compared with coal and oil, because huge (though irreplaceable) reserves of these minerals still exist. On this account alone, it is unlikely that there would be any saving of cost if atomic power were used in place of coal or oil for specific industrial purposes.

Having progressed so far, however, the physicists can reasonably suppose that in due course they will be able to use not only uranium 235 but also the isotope 238. This is a much less efficient raw material but more than a hundred times as plentiful as 235. On the same reasoning, it may be supposed that eventually minerals more plentiful than uranium will be usable for beginning the "chain reaction."

There is no possible basis for assessing how long it will be before the various technical problems are solved, but it must be very many years, unless much more rapid progress is made in this branch of science than has been made even since the beginning of the war. There is no question of the sudden transformation of the world into an atom-powered economy. Atomic energy will gradually show advantages over old forms of power for specific purposes.

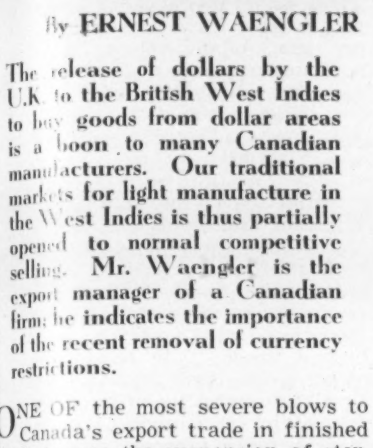
Long before it is economical—even when practical—to power industry by nuclear fission atomic energy may be a cheaper proposition than coal or oil as the motive-force for ships, because coal and oil are bulky and therefore wasteful of space and power. (It may even be that atomic energy will be applicable to surface transport soon enough to win back some of the traffic which is being taken increasingly by aircraft.) General use of atomic power for industry is hardly likely this 20th century. Even then, considering the raw material problem and the huge capital expenditure involved, atomic power could not be anywhere near cost-free to users, unless distributed—which is not inconceivable—as a social service.

Living Standards

Were atomic development planned on a world scale it would be possible to bring the standard of living of China and India, for example, up to that of the United States within a relatively brief period. Atomic energy, once it is an economic proposition industrially, can transform the relationship between one part of the world and another.

In the present phase of development, any idea that the expansion of old-type power resources should cease is quite unrealistic. The world needs more, not less, coal and oil and hydro-electric power, and investment in the industries producing them is likely to prove much more profitable to our generation than research in nuclear physics. But the idea that atomic power is only a theoretical possibility for the remote future is equally unrealistic. The transmutation of atoms involves energies a million times greater than those of the ordinary chemical reactions which supply the world's power at present.

It is, true enough, one thing to release these energies with the deliberate purpose of disintegrating the civilization within their scope, quite another to harness them to give humanity a fuller life. The creative possibilities are, however, so immense that it is unthinkable that political suspicions shall permanently impede development, or that the admittedly great technical problems shall prove insoluble.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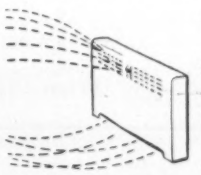

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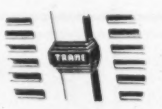

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DIVIDEND No. 35

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending March 31st, 1949, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1949.

By order of the Board,
E. L. PATCHET,
Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
February 25, 1949.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1949, payable on April 15, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players
Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1949, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 11th day of March, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

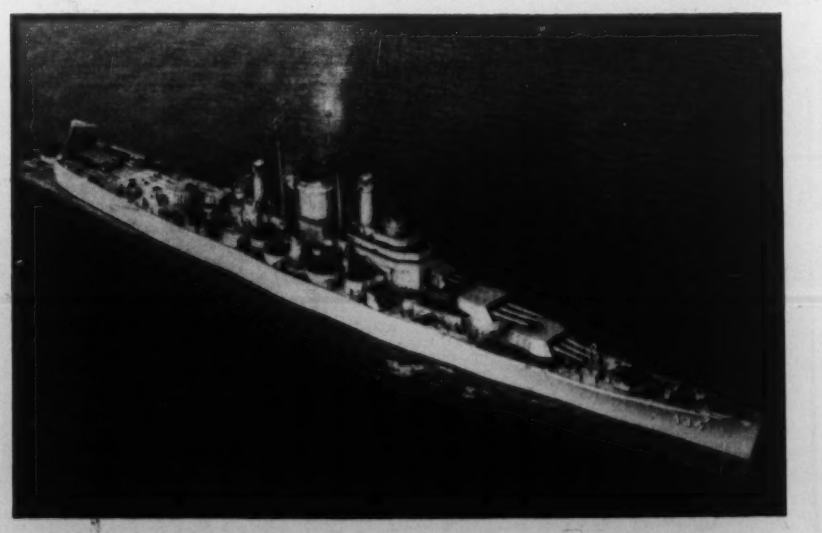
TORONTO, February 22nd, 1949.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 399

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of March, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of March, 1949.

DATED the 21st day of February, 1949.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.



NEW U.S. CRUISER: The Des Moines mounts completely automatic 8-inch guns, with four times the firing speed of any similar armament.

NEWS OF THE MINES

East Malartic Expects to Reach Rated Mill Capacity in 1949

By JOHN M. GRANT

WHILE THE MALARTIC area, in the northwestern section of Quebec, attracted considerable prospecting and exploration interest in the 1920's, it was not until 1933, when mine-making efforts were resumed at Canadian Malartic Gold Mines, that the potentialities of the district really came to the fore. Now 16 years later the camp has embarked on an era of greatly expanded production which impressively improves the outlook for the entire medium grade gold producing field. Both East Malartic Mines and Malartic Gold Fields have recently completed long-range expansion programs which it is expected will permit doubling of production in the coming months, and in addition the grade of ore treated is also likely to be better.

•

The pioneer mine in the Malartic camp—Canadian Malartic—recently enlarged its mill from 1,000 to 1,200 tons daily. Sladen-Malartic Mines started production in 1938, three years after Canadian Malartic. A recently formed new company—Barnat Mines—is a merger of Sladen-Malartic and National Malartic Gold Mines, and commenced production last August after renting the Sladen mill and surface equipment. The National Malartic property is expected to supply a substantial tonnage of ore. East Malartic came into production in November, 1938, and Malartic Gold Fields in December of the following year. While little exploration is underway in the Malartic area at present a return of more favorable conditions for gold mining would undoubtedly see a resumption of work on other properties.

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East Malartic Mines, where deepening of the new No. 4 shaft—a million dollar operation—to 2,169 feet on the incline was completed last fall, has in recent work been securing excellent ore results on the new deep levels. The new production shaft provides three new levels below the 10th at 1,570 feet. The first of these are now being opened, and are the first new horizons to be developed for some years. This development, together with the improved labor situation, will allow increasing the mill tonnage, which has only been running at about half capacity, so that a considerable upturn is likely in production and earnings. A progressive increase should be had this year in attaining the rated mill capacity of 1,800 tons a day. If reached as hoped in the third quarter of 1949 this will be the first time East Malartic will have treated a capacity tonnage. With the management hoping that a grade of mill feed averaging $7 a ton can be maintained (ore treated in 1948 graded around $4.60) now that the new levels have been made available, really good profits are looked for in capacity operations. Operating costs are dependent to a large extent on the tonnage milled and last year when an average of 820 tons daily was treated these amounted to $4.38 per ton. When normal production gets underway it is thought operating costs should be under $4 a ton. Ore reserves are estimated at 2,150,000 tons, grading $7 per ton, valued at $15,000,000.

•

Initial development of the new 11th and 12th levels at East Malartic Mines has been quite encouraging, with preliminary drilling indicating large widths of medium to low grade ore in the main ore zones, and including good widths of much higher grade. The recent ore disclosures on these horizons are the first new orebodies of large tonnage opened in some eight years, and it is expected a large tonnage will be proved within a short period. On the 11th level, which is the most advanced, main haulage drives have been turned off both east and west and it is from here that indications of the size of the body, and values, are being obtained. At the beginning of the year the total length explored was 300 feet, with both ends still open. Results then were said to indicate an orebody averaging at least 100 feet in width for a length of 300 feet, and having an uncut average grade of $9.50 per ton or a cut grade of $6.40. The initial results indicate tonnage and grade materially higher

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

THE NUMBER of dwelling units completed in Canada during 1948 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 81,243, including 5,146 conversions. This compares with 79,359 units completed in 1947, and makes an aggregate of 276,516 units completed in the last four years.

Activity in the residential construction field in 1948 was considerably greater than in 1947. Although completions in 1948 were only 1,884 units more than in 1947, the number of dwelling units under construction increased from 42,215 units at the end of 1947 to 56,456 at the end of 1948.

•

Canada's gold production in 1948 amounted to 3,527,573 fine ounces, showing an increase of almost 15 per cent over the preceding year's total, and the highest annual output since 1943. In December, 326,938 fine ounces were produced compared with 311,343 in the preceding month and 274,753 a year ago. (D.B.S.)

•

International travel was more profitable to Canada in 1948 than in any other year, resulting in a net credit of $150 million compared with $84 million in 1947 and the previous peak profit of $90 million in 1929.

Expenditures in Canada by travellers from other countries rose to a new height of $282 million. At the same time, expenditures of Canadians travelling in other countries took a substantial drop from $167 million in 1947 to $132 million. (D.B.S.)

Canadian production of crude petroleum reached an all-time record total in 1948, due in the main to the striking developments in the Leduc field of Alberta—now Canada's premier producing area. Output from the Lloydminster field also rose sharply, more than doubling during the year, while production from the Turner Valley—hitherto Canada's main domestic source — was moderately lower. (D.B.S).

•

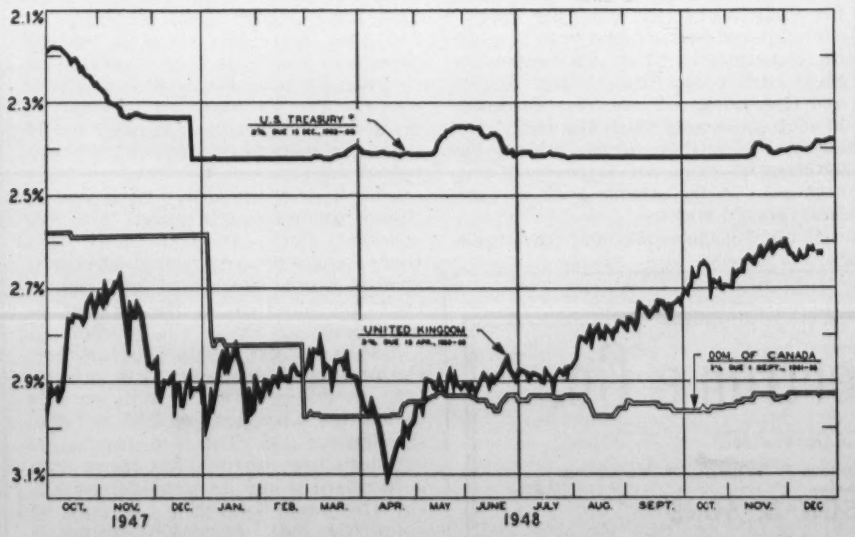
Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended February 19 amounted to 70,358 cars as compared with 71,945 cars for the preceding week and 68 817 cars for the corresponding week last year. Grain, coal, other mine products and pulpwood showed the largest decreases from the week of February 12, while grain, coal, pulpwood and gasoline and oils were the main factors in the increase over 1948. (D.B.S.)

•

Industrial activity, as measured by the Canadian Bank of Commerce Index (1937 = 100) declined in January to 158 from 162 in December, but was lightly above the level for January 1948.

•

Canada's merchandise exports showed a slight rise in January over the corresponding month of last year. During the month there was a further increase in the value of shipments to the United States and a sharp rise to India and Pakistan, but the movement of goods to the United Kingdom and European countries was again lower. (D.B.S.)



Long term domestic government bond yields for Canada, United Kingdom and United States for the years 1947-48 are graphed above, by daily opening quotations (Bank of Canada *Statistical Summary*)

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1949 payable April 2, 1949 to shareholders of record March 2, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 21, 1949.

an. on the 10th level, where the ain ore body has a total east-west xtension of 1,200 feet. All surface lant and equipment from the No. shaft have been moved to the No. 4 pening and with the entire surface lant housed under one roof a mark- d increase in efficiency of ore han- ling is anticipated, along with a esultant reduction in overall costs. urther the vacating of the No. 3 haft will make available a large onnage of the main orebody on the ld levels of the mine that was pre- iously tied up in the form of shaft illars. (The Malartic Gold Fields icture will be dealt with in a future ssue.)

•

United Keno Hill Mines is un- fficially estimated to have made a et profit of approximately 45 cents er share in 1948, with earnings for he period believed to have been round $900,000. December produc- ion reached a new high estimated at 71,000, of which net profit was bout $200,000, and this was achieved 107 tons daily. The present ated capacity of the mill is 200 tons aily and should be 250 tons by une 30. With increased production 60 per cent anticipated for this ear it is possible net earnings will e at least 70 cents for 1949. Dis- cussions are underway at present regarding hydro electric power development, and with this available lower costs can be anticipated as well as the handling of much greater tonnage. With production estimated for the final three months, the company in 1948 produced 1,905,000 ounces of silver and 4,461,000 pounds of lead. In addition initial production of zinc concentrates occurred in December, and the total for seven days only is said to have been over 260,000 pounds of zinc. Shipments during the 1948 navigation season totalled 5,500 tons containing 1,650,000 ounces of silver and 3,750,000 pounds of lead. In 1947 the carryover was carried on the books at cost and it is assumed the same policy will be followed in 1948.

•

Shaft deepening is underway at Quesabe Mines, in Duprat township, Quebec, with the present objective 630 feet. A new level will be opened at 600 feet, concurrently with the resumption of drifting on the 450-foot level and raising from that horizon east and west of the shaft. Sinking of the shaft continues to confirm the high grade gold characteristics of the vein developed on the 450-foot horizon for 330 feet in drifting, the average being $14.73 over 4.5 feet. At a depth of 467 feet in the shaft the vein showed a width of 78 inches averaging $25.48, and at 483 feet high grade ore filled the entire shaft opening.

•

In the first full year of operations since milling was commenced in the summer of 1947, New Marlon Gold Mines was able to show an operating profit for 1948 of approximately $100,000 from preliminary figures. The company has cleared off the last of bank obligation, which was $62,500 at the beginning of the year, and is now engaged in building up working capital. A net loss is likely for the 12 months, however, after all charges and write-offs. Cost aid assistance from the Dominion government, calculated at $174,140 for the year, was of big help.

•

A net profit of $173,473, after writeoffs and taxes, equal to 3.25 cents per share, is reported by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. for 1948, as compared with $364,417 or 6.8 cents per share in the preceding 12 months. Costs have increased substantially, relegating quantities of what had been good ore to waste, and shortening the life of the mine, no matter how much rich ore might be discovered in it, J. B. Tyrrell, president, states. While the quantity of ore treated exceeded the 1947 total, the recovery per ton was $14.68 as against $17.70 in the previous year, and costs climbed to $11.91 per ton from $11.36. Most of the new ore in 1948 was developed on the 5,230-foot level. The 5,010 and 5,120 horizons and those below the 5,450 still remain to be opened up. Ore reserves of 324,654 tons compare with 331,540 at the end of the preceding year.

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With the completion of the shaft at Elder Mines to a depth of 1,260 feet about the middle of January three new levels have been established. A. H. Honsberger, manager, expects that early in March necessary preparatory work on the two lowest levels will have reached a stage, when, including a relatively high development charge, a substantial increased earning potential can be attained. Estimated income for January was $37,121, including $3,504 to be received as cost-aid from Ottawa, which compares with income of $44,301 in December. Estimated operating profit for the first month of 1949 was $4,957, equal to 68 cents per ton. In January 7,305 tons of ore were shipped to Noranda, and Mr. Honsberger anticipates that shipments will be up to 12,500 tons a month by next August.

•

An interim dividend of five cents per share will be distributed on April 1 by Golden Manitou Mines to shareholders of record March 10. This is the third payment, a like amount having been paid in January, indicating payments will be made quarterly. Quebec Manitou Mines, the largest shareholder in Golden Manitou, will pay two cents a share on April 1 to shareholders of record March 10. This is also the third payment by the latter company, the two previous distributions having been two cents per share.

•

An asbestos property located in the heart of the productive section of the Eastern townships, in Quebec, has been acquired by Bar-Lan Gold Mines. The ground directly adjoins holdings of Bell Asbestos, a large private corporation, and Asbestos Corporation, largest independent producer in the world. The company is being financed by Montreal and Toronto groups and the company plans diamond drilling to outline the ore-bearing structure and to ascertain direct evidence of values and dimensions. Bar-Lan retains its gold property in Barraute township, northwestern Quebec, where two shafts, lateral work and 11,500 feet of diamond drilling, resulted in indicated ore reserves of 50,000 tons averaging $9.10 per ton. This property will be given additional development when gold mining conditions are more favorable.

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The final quarter of 1948 was the best of the year for Leitch Gold Mines, on the basis of output and grade. Gold production for the three months was valued at $262,353, from the treatment of 8,186 tons, for an average recovery of $32.05. Recovery in the first quarter was $247,344, in the second, $226,261, and the third, $223,632.

•

A dividend of four cents per share will be paid on April 1 by Wright-Hargreaves Mines covering the second quarter of the company's fiscal year. This is an increase over the 3½ cents paid January 3. In 1947 and 1948 the company distributed a total of 16 cents a share each year.

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That workable placer ground is now an indicated possibility, in the Capreol area, is pointed out by V. K. Prest of the Geological Branch of the Ontario Department of Mines in a report entitled: "The Pleistocene Geology of the Vermilion River system near Capreol". The Capreol area attracted considerable attention with the discovery of placer gold toward the end of the last century. Much work was carried out, however, from 1905 to 1908. Within the last 10 years there have been renewed attempts to find out more information on the potentialities of the area. Following a detailed review of the geology of the Vermilion River system, Mr. Prest states that the various types of gravel deposits should be tested for their gold content and that extensive work should be carried out in the channels.

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A dividend of 40 cents a share has been declared by Waite Amulet Mines payable March 10 to shareholders of record February 15. The previous payment by the company in December, 1948, was 50 cents a share. In 1948 a total of $1.50 a share was distributed, this being made up of two 30-cent, one 40-cent and one 50-cent payment.

•

Powell Rouyn Gold Mines had an operating profit for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, which ends March 31, including estimated government assistance for the year 1948, of $107,170, as opposed to $17,433 for the corresponding nine months of the preceding fiscal period. Total operating profit from all operations in the third quarter was $43,190 before depreciation. Following reopening of the mill late in October the company commenced handling custom ore and since that time has been treating shipments from Donalda and Anglo-Rouyn Mines for an average total of 315 tons daily. In addition to these shipments, the mill also treated 4,705 tons of company ore during the three month period. A total of 25,179 tons of Powell ore valued at $131,802 was treated at the Noranda smelter in the quarter, and L. M. Keachie, president, states it is expected shipments to the Noranda smelter will be substantially greater during the latter half of 1949.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

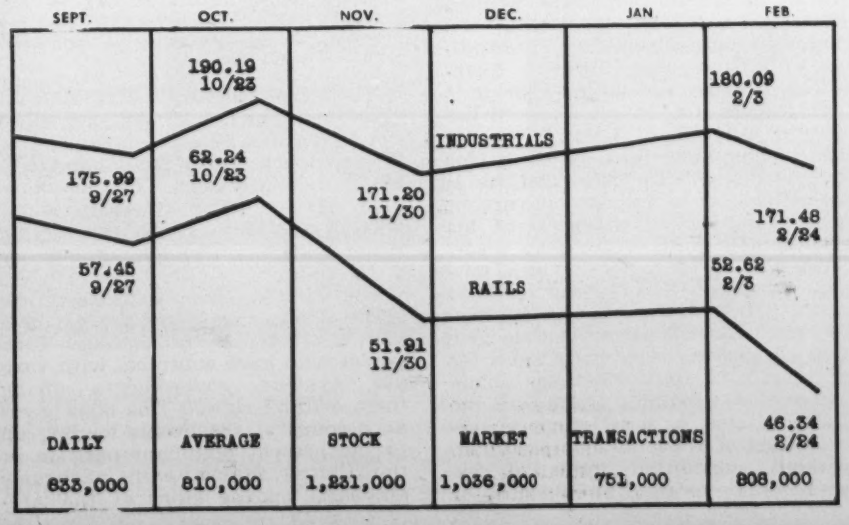
By Haruspex

COMMON STOCKS continued favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, market uncertainty should give way, in the course of the year, to better markets.

During the current tendency toward economic readjustment, sight should not be lost of the fact that there are many strong supports in the picture not present at the beginning of other such periods. Accordingly, a milder period of business let-down should be anticipated than would customarily be the case. Indeed, some of the developments now being looked upon as inimical, such as the decline in farm and other raw material prices, are, in fact, constructive, in that they are promoting a better balance to the whole economy. Meanwhile, the stock market has been fearing business recession for some 32 months, or since its early 1946 peak, and to a considerable extent, must have taken such a development into account in the current price structure.

From the nearer-term approach, the market has been in an approximate ten-point trading range since late November. A decisive penetration of the lower limits by both averages would suggest relapse to the 162/165 level; of the upper limits, an important intermediate recovery. Additional price weakness could be used for purchase of stocks where cash reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



March Review and Securities List

Our March Review and Securities List features current business comment and highlights the latest financial statements of Canada Cement Company Limited, Dominion Tar & Chemical Company Limited, Eddy Paper Company Limited, H. R. MacMillan Export Company Limited and Simpsons, Limited.

A diversified list of Canadian securities is offered for March investment.

Telephone or write for copy of March Review and Securities List.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable March 16th to shareholders of record at close of business March 5th, 1949.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND No. 10

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 28th, 1949.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND No. 5

A dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1949, to shareholders of record February 28th, 1949.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

London, Ontario.
March 17th, 1949.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents on each share of $25.00 par value has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1949 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1949.

Montreal,
Feb. 23, 1949

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

Sicks'

SICKS' BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

To the Shareholders,
Sicks' Breweries Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Common Dividend (No. 79) of 25 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 31st day of March, 1949, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of February, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.

CALGARY, Alberta,
February 20th, 1949.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

What Is "Fire" Within Meaning Of Fire Insurance Policy?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although the fire insurance policyholder must show that he has sustained a loss by fire within the meaning of the policy contract before he can recover against the insurance company or companies carrying his insurance, it is not necessary for him to show that property damaged has actually been burned by the fire.

It is sufficient if the policyholder proves that fire was the proximate cause of the loss. For example, the insurance company is liable for damage by smoke, by water used to extinguish the fire, by the operations of firemen and others, by falling walls, by exposure during the fire, etc.

IT HAS often been said that human culture began with the utilization of fire, and that culture increased in the same ratio as its use. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that while the ancients were interested in how to produce and preserve it, people nowadays are chiefly interested in how to control and prevent it. Although from the dawn of civilization the human race has been more or less familiar with fire and its phenomena, yet the question, "What is a fire?" has been the subject of much consideration by scientists, lawyers, courts and juries, and still possesses enough elements of doubt and uncertainty to be of interest to holders of fire insurance policies as well as to those engaged in the insurance business.

As has been pointed out before, in order to be a "fire" within the meaning of a policy of fire insurance, two requisites are necessary: 1. There must be actual ignition, evidenced by a flame, glow, or something resembling luminosity; 2. The fire, so far as the insured is concerned, must be accidental in its origin. Accordingly, a fire in a stove, grate or furnace, no matter how intense it may become, or the flame of a lamp, oil stove or gas jet, no matter how high it may rise, so long as it is confined to the place where it is intended to be, is not a fire within the meaning of the policy.

Friendly and Hostile Fires

Such a fire is termed a "friendly" fire in the business to distinguish it from what is called a "hostile" fire. If the friendly fire extends beyond the place intended and provided for it, and causes ignition outside its proper limits, the fire thus caused becomes an independent and hostile fire, fortuitous in its origin, and any loss resulting therefrom, whether by direct burning, smoke or heat, comes within the coverage provided by the policy.

As is pretty well known, a contract of fire insurance differs from ordinary contracts, as it is based upon an event which is possible, liable but not certain to occur. The insurance company undertakes, for a comparatively small sum called a premium, to indemnify the insured up to a specified amount in case of loss from the happening of a certain event, and the contract implies the utmost good faith on the part of the insured.

Thus if the insured intentionally sets fire to his property, he violates the essential principle of the contract, and, even in the absence of a special stipulation, there can be no recovery. And it is not necessary to prove that any indictable offence has been committed in order to prevent recovery for the willful burning of property. The general rule is that carelessness or negligence on the part of the insured, his agents or servants, in the absence of a special stipulation, is no bar to recovery. As one expert has pointed out, aside from the difficulty in the way of determining the degree of negligence which would be sufficient to cause forfeiture, negligence is a well known human characteristic, and a different rule would virtually defeat the purpose of insurance.

When Insurer Not Liable

On the other hand, it has been stated, there is good authority for the doctrine that gross misconduct on the part of the insured or his responsible agent of so pronounced a character as to evince a fraudulent purpose, a corrupt design, or a culpable recklessness and indifference to the rights of others, or the omission to do that which good faith requires that he should do, would warrant a verdict relieving the insurance company from liability. In a case where the insured in his own house, saw the coals from a fireplace roll down on the wooden floor and did not brush them up, the loss was held to fall upon the insured and not upon the insurance company.

What is regarded by some experts as the ablest and most interesting exposition of the question as to what is meant by "fire" within the meaning of a fire insurance policy is that contained in the opinion of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, in the case of Western Woollen Mills Co. v. Northern Assurance Co., which has been briefly stated as follows:

"A large quantity of wool in fleece was submerged for eight days during a flood, which caused spontaneous combustion, with smoke, steam and a great heat by which the wool was damaged and its fibre destroyed. The building did not burn nor did any part of it. The wool was spread to dry and was stirred with pitchforks day and night, as it was too hot for handling, though not hot enough to blister one's hands. The wool was at all times wet, but at no time was there any visible evidence of what is popularly known as fire."

In rendering its decision, the court said: "Spontaneous combustion is usually a rapid oxidation. Fire is oxidation which is so rapid as to either produce flame or a glow. Fire is always caused by combustion, but combustion does not always cause fire. The word 'spontaneous' refers to the origin of the combustion. It means the internal development of heat without the action of an external agent. Combustion or spontaneous combustion may be so rapid as to produce fire, but until it does so, combustion cannot be said to be fire.

"No definition of fire can be found that does not include the idea of visible heat or light, and this is also the popular meaning of the word. The slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the air is caused by combustion. Combustion keeps up the animal heat in the body. It causes the wheat to heat in the bin and in the stack. It causes hay in the stack and in the mow of the barn to heat and decompose. It causes the sound tree of the forest when thrown to the ground in the course of years to decay and moulder away until it becomes again a part of Mother Earth. Still we never speak of these processes as fire. Why? Because the process of oxidation is so slow that it does not produce a flame or glow."

In this case it was held that the loss was not the result of fire within the meaning of the policy contract. While this judgment was rendered by a high federal court, in another case in a state court involving the same loss but a claim against another company, the case of Western Woollen Mills Co. v. Sun Insurance Office, a Kansas judge deemed it unnecessary to give the jury any definition of what constitutes "fire" and the jury, as was to be expected, brought in the customary verdict in favor of the insured and against the insurance company, which the divided higher court, in a semi-apologetic judgment, refused to disturb.

A. J. LOMAS has been appointed vice-president of C.N.R.'s central region, succeeding the late J. F. Pringle. W. H. Kyle, general superintendent of Montreal district has been appointed new general manager of the central region of the Company.

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HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES—Edited by Seymour Harris—*Saunders*—$7.50.

THIS volume is focussed on the problem of formulating an adequate foreign economic policy for the United States; it does not need to be emphasized that that is of vital concern to every Canadian business man and every Canadian worker.

Twenty-five top experts in economic policy contributed to this book, edited by Professor Harris of Harvard University. It has been divided into five parts, a list of which will show something of its importance. A general section on "Policy and Administration" introduces the problem: it sets out policy issues now confronting American government and business leaders, and outlines the governmental organization for policy-making.

Part II is a series of individual country and area studies; Part III is made up of five essays defining the roles of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank and the International Trade Organization. Part IV is devoted to the European Recovery Program—it contains mostly material already familiar to readers of Professor Harris' own book on E.R.P. Part V is the section of greatest permanent interest, discussing mainly the theoretical issues and principles that must be examined and stated in any thorough examination of the present state of world trade.

In 483 pages there is a great deal of value, worthy of a reviewer's comments. Space permits attention to only two sections. First is the chapter "Some Aspects of Canadian Economic Relations with the United States" by Robert B. Bryce. Mr. Bryce is our Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, and eminently qualified to discuss his subject, but it is unfortunate that in a volume of impartial analysis a government official should have been called on for a contribution. The fact that he is an official of the federal government places a limit on the extent of his examination of U.S.-Canadian trade, since that is a matter of high government policy. His chapter reads in spots like a defence or an apology of recent Liberal policy. But his general conclusions leave little room for argument: "I doubt whether Canada can achieve a balance trade with the United States, or a satisfactory general level of trade and employment, without substantial industrial exports, either to the United States or to markets able to pay in American dollars." Further on he says: "Canada is already producing at near maximum capacity. Only by reducing imports and consumption or domestic investment can she hope now to build up an export surplus. Only by creating an export surplus can she provide the rest of the world with the real resources it needs from Canada for reconstruction and recovery. Only if that export surplus is directed to overseas countries rather than the United States will it be going where it is most needed in the general interest."

The second section of particular interest is the chapter "Dollar Scarcity?" by Gottfried Haberler, professor of economics at Harvard. He criticizes the view of the London *Economist* that there is a possibility of a U.S. dollar shortage forever, and suggests that fancy exchange rates for soft currencies are creating a malignant imbalance on current trading account with the United States.

He argues that if the soft-currency areas would devalue their currencies and accept a lower standard of living, the dollar shortage would be reduced. This view has been severely criticized by many other economists. Of course, if prices and exchange rates were drastically altered, there might not be any absolute dollar shortage, but that is by and large a political impossibility for the countries involved. However, Dr. Haberler's views, and similar notions expressed by some other American economists, are now finding some popular support in the United States.

ARABIAN OIL—AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE MIDDLE EAST—by Raymond F. Mikesell and Hollis B. Chenery—*University of North Carolina Press*—$3.50.

THIS is the story of American oil interests in the Middle East since the 1930's and their tie-in with U.S. foreign policy. It is a factual and technical study of interest to Canadians who are following American policy abroad, and to those who are trying to measure our new role as a major oil producer.

The Middle East is the world's greatest oil centre, and a great deal of it is controlled by American companies who have contracts with various Arabian governments giving them drilling rights. This book gives an account of the events leading up to the present dominant position of the United States, with particular emphasis on the story of the Arabian-American Oil Co.'s concession in Saudi Arabia.

The final chapters of the book discuss the efforts of the U.S. government to participate directly in Middle East oil discovery and production, and outlines the controversy over the U.S. navy oil purchases from Aramco.

"Arabian Oil" is written by two experts: Raymond Mikesell served as a U.S. government economist in the Middle East during World War II; Hollis Chenery is an engineer turned economist who now lectures at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is a compact and handy account of what is considered the most important single foreign investment of the United States.

COMMERCE JOURNAL—*Commerce Club, University of Toronto.*

THIS issue of the *Commerce Journal* contains articles by staff members of various universities and by people already working in business and industry. The members of the Commerce Club of the University of Toronto are responsible for getting the magazine together and distributing it, but it is not a student journal.

A. W. Currie contributes a survey of "Freight Rates in Canada," a con-

(*Continued on next page*)

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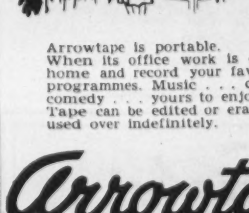

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Arrowtape is fast becoming a "must" in pleasure-loving homes and modern business. Its cost is negligible because of its multitude of uses.

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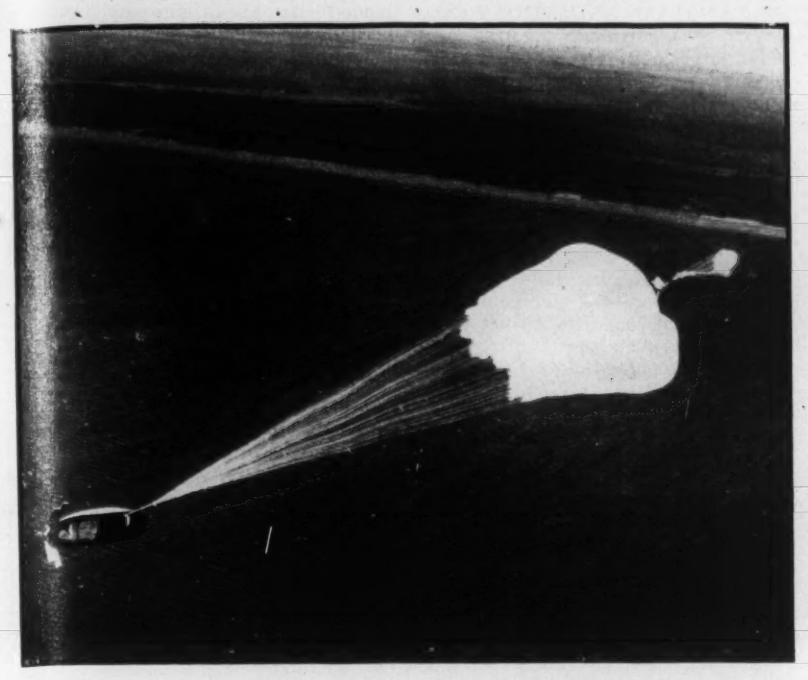
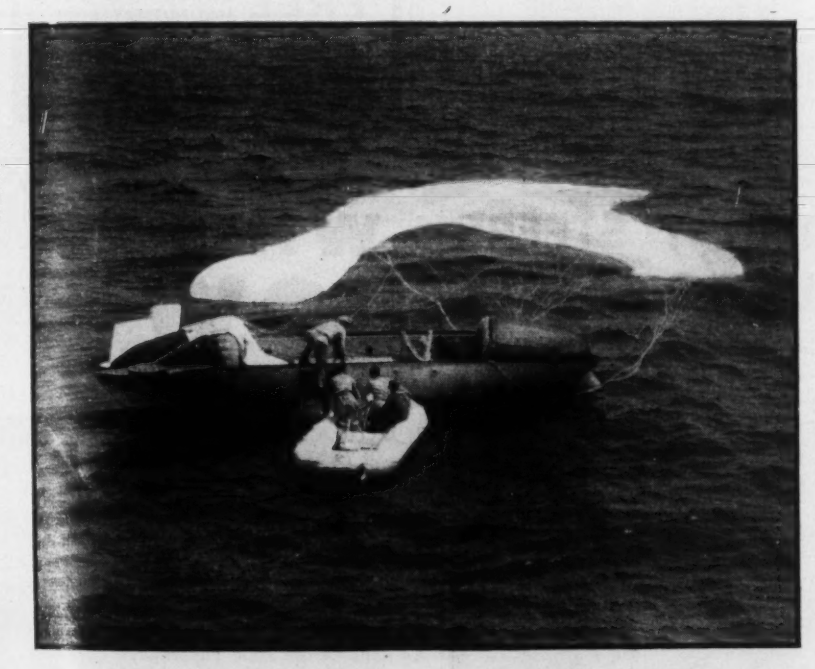
U. S. Air Force's 30-Ft. Airborne Lifeboat Can Carry 5,671 Lbs.



Latest version of the airborne lifeboat of the U.S. Air Force is a two-ton aluminum craft completely equipped with inboard motor, navigating devices and provision for 15 men. It can be dropped by means of one parachute measuring 100 feet in diameter and containing 7,857 square feet of nylon. Designed to be carried in the bomb bay of a B-29 Super-



fortress, boat is nearly 30 feet long, carries 5,671 lbs. of equipment, gas and men at full load and has a range of more than 500 miles. It has not only proved able to withstand the shock of a parachute drop, but in test has ridden out a tropical storm. Incorporating the lessons learned during

World War II, this craft is now being produced in quantity on Long Island. It is officially designated the A-3 Airborne Lifeboat. Pictures show (1) boat just after release from plane; (2) testing crew which had previously baled out with life rafts boarding boat; (3) return to base.

BUSINESS BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 38)

venient summary of the more important factors influencing the present argument. Professor Moore, head of the geology department of the University of Toronto, assesses the Labrador iron deposits and their impact on the Canadian economy. Unfortunately he is able to say little more than has appeared already in the popular press, but it is valuable to have the views of an expert.

Members of the sales and statistical departments of McLeod, Young Weir and Co. Ltd., of Toronto, outline the qualifications for and the problems of a career in the investment business. They give worthwhile advice to anyone thinking of entering that business, and convey a good idea of the vast amount of specialist knowledge that is involved in making day-to-day decisions.

EXPORTS TO CANADA—Report of the United Kingdom Engineering Mission 1948—*United Kingdom Information Office, 10 Albert Street, Ottawa.*

THE U.K. engineering mission arrived in Canada last August, and spent seven weeks touring Canada in order to find out what is the market for British engineering products in Canada. Their report summarizes their findings in the different branches of the engineering industry, and contains some handy summaries of the sources of supplies of many different sorts of machinery.

Their main conclusion is that there is in Canada "a large residual demand for high conversion-value engineering equipment which could be supplied from the United Kingdom." They point out that though a great deal of goodwill toward British manufacturers exists in Canada, that is not enough—prices, quality, and deliveries must also be right. The engineering industry in Canada is highly competitive, and in the long run only competitive practices will get and keep a larger share of the market for British producers. They lay particular stress on the large market for hydro-electric generating equipment, but realistically outline the great difficulties which British firms will have in attempting to make large sales in Canada.

This report is particularly interesting to Canadians because we are now realizing as never before that we must buy from the United Kingdom if we are to sell our primary products there.—R. G.

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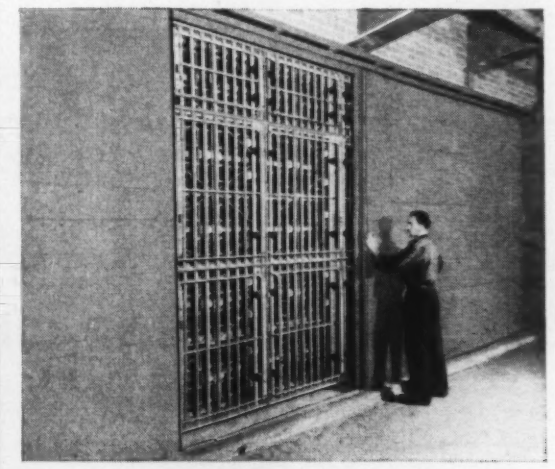

Bank of PRECIPITRON cells which capture microscopic dirt from air supply before it enters motor room (below).

Westinghouse

"Precipitron" ELECTROSTATIC AIR CLEANER

Many economic applications

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- √ Providing clean air for hospital operating rooms.
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Clean Air contributes to continuous production

The application of "Precipitron" air cleaning in numerous commercial and industrial establishments, is a cheap form of insurance wherever air-borne dirt—often invisible—can be a menace to equipment, furnishings or continuous production.

Here, a large Canadian Steel Company safeguards expensive equipment and the continuous production of its product by eliminating all hazard of air-borne dirt. With production of strip at 3300 feet per minute, even a temporary failure due to the abrasive action of air-borne dirt, would entail tremendous loss.

Among INDUSTRIES now using PRECIPITRON: Textiles, Pulp and Paper, Steel, Foods, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical, Cosmetics, Plastics, Welding.

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Motor room of largest COLD ROLL strip mill in the British Empire. Westinghouse PRECIPITRON guards this vital equipment against its worst enemy — atmospheric dirt. 915T580

Business Briefs

NET PROFIT of Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. Ltd. is shown at $2,186,950.02 for the year 1948, which compares with $1,451,299.47 in 1947. Net operating profit was above the previous year at $5,370,806.16, as opposed to $3,985,491.38 for 1947. Net operating profit figure for 1948 is before bond interest and income tax charges, but after an appropriation of $100,000.00 to a new reserve.

Dividend payments on preferred shares amounted to $300,000.00, leaving $1,886,950.02 available for the common shares. This latter figure compares with $1,226,299.47 in 1947. These figures represent earnings on the common stock of $4.27 per share, compared to $2.77 per share in 1947. Dividends on the common shares were paid at the annual rate of $1.00 per share.

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SIMPSONS, LTD. report for the fiscal year ended January 5, 1949, that combined profit from operations and income from investments amounted to $11,000,034.96 after providing $1,185,434.75 for employees' pensions and contribution to employees' savings and profit sharing fund for the year. Provisions for interest on bonds and secured term notes, depreciation, income taxes, etc., amounted to $5,518,273.47. In addition a provision of $1,200,000.00 was made against future depreciation in inventory values leaving a balance of profit for the fiscal year of $4,281,761.49. Adding to this amount the surplus brought forward and after payment of dividends of $1,586,281.00 and after transferring a further $1,000,000.00 to general reserve, the total earned surplus at January 5, 1949, was $5,668,912.92 to which is added the refundable portion of excess profits tax $2,295,052.17 making the total surplus $7,963,965.09.

•

ADMITTED assets of the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company increased last year from $1,790,548 to $1,916,190, while the surplus over reserves and all liabilities increased from $1,003,394 to $1,048,425. Contingent assets, consisting of reserve for unlicensed unsecured reinsurance and unassessed premium notes, increased from $957,732 to $1,020,163. An increase in cash premiums of $138,289 was effected in 1948, while there was an increase in premium note business of over eight million dollars. Fire insurance in force at the end of the year was $186,396,881, of which $40,487,563 was reinsured. Of the gross amount, $76,186,588 was on the premium note plan. Windstorm business totalled $4,923,785, of which $1,997,898 was reinsured. Of the gross amount, $3,944,020 was on the premium note plan. The company was incorporated in 1884.

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BELL TELEPHONE Co. of Canada's annual report for 1948 announces that net income available for dividends amounted to $10,576,574, equivalent to $2.08 per share of $25 par value, and dividends were paid equivalent to $2.00 for each share. Total revenues were $97,498,652, an increase of 13 per cent. The chief component figures, local service revenues at $57,085,802 and long distance revenues at $32,810,867, increased by 11 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. Miscellaneous operating revenues of $6,091,060 were 31 per cent higher and other income, net, increased by 56 per cent to the total of $1,652,671.

The discontinuance of the excess profits tax, although offset to a considerable degree by increased payments to municipalities and the full effect of the provincial taxes reimposed during 1947, contributed to a decrease of $615,000 in taxes applicable to the year. Operation expenses, current maintenance and depreciation, amounted to $73,261,208. Operation expenses and maintenance, which together amounted to $60,186,187, or 82 per cent of the total, were higher by $8,453,071; this was due mainly to an increase of $5,197,000 in the expense pay roll which resulted from a greater number of employees and higher wage rates. An increase of $1,588,042 in depreciation expense reflects the increased investment in telephone plant and equipment.

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BURLINGTON STEEL Co. Ltd. report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1948, announces that after provisions totalling $323,000, consisting of $201,000 for dominion and provincial taxes on income, $72,000 for depreciation and $50,000 for raw material inventory reserve, the profit remaining was $286,323, equal to $2.04 per share. Dividends at the rate of 60 cents per share, together with an extra dividend of 25 cents per share, were declared from the year's earnings. These dividends totalled $119,000. The company's investment in securities consists of $200,000 Dominion of Canada Bonds, and $100,000 City of Toronto Debentures. Capital expenditures during the year amounted to $86,299. Net current assets at December 31, 1948, were $1,336,914, an increase of $163,066 from December 31, 1947.

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GEORGE L. HARRISON, chairman of the board of directors of the New York Life Insurance Co., was unanimously elected to the board of directors of the Life Insurance Association of America at its meeting on February 18. Mr. Harrison succeeds James Lee Loomis, chairman of the board of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., whose resignation was submitted at the same meeting because of his retirement from active service with the company.

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CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS of Harding Carpets Ltd. for the year ended October 31, 1948, amounted to $404,860, or $1.75 per share, compared with $285,857, or $1.23 per share, for the preceding fiscal year. Sales of $6,728,973 — the highest dollar volume in history — were 35 per cent above the previous year, while profits were after all charges including $471,618 for income taxes and $250,000 for inventory reserve. Dividends to the amount of 80 cents a share were paid during the year. A dividend of 20 cents plus a 10 cent extra was paid January 3, 1949. Earned surplus at October 31, 1948, totalled $1,220,155.

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THE SIXTY-SECOND annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co. was held on Friday, February 25, 1949, at the company's head office. The president, E. D. Gooderham, reported to shareholders that the company's assets now total $11,527,903, having increased during the year by $1,252,000.00. Premium reserves amount to $6,882,000: claim reserves to $736,000, and surplus security to policyholders stands at $2,327,000.

The vice-president, H. W. Falconer, stated that 1948 had been a highly successful year, business written having been larger than in any previous year and profit quite favorable. All underwriting departments showed a satisfactory increase. The income of the casualty and fire departments for 1948 amounted to $2,850,000, and that of the life branch to $1,195,000 00. New life business to the amount of $6,330,000 was written, the amount in force at the close of the year being $39,305,000.

Mr. Falconer informed the meeting that the company's associate, the Casualty Co. of Canada, also made excellent progress in 1948; its assets now stand at $1,141,000.00, and surplus security to policyholders at $488,000.00.

The following directors for both companies were elected: E. D. Gooderham, H. W. Falconer, D. G. Ross, M.P., Lester M. Keachie, K.C., H. R. Jackman, M.P., H. S. Gooderham, F. W. Bartrem, B. Smith, all of Toronto, and F. E. Bronson of Ottawa and J. P. Nicholls of Vancouver.

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THE CANADIAN INDEMNITY CO. at its 37th annual meeting of shareholders held on February 8 showed a report of its activities for the year ended December 31, 1948, the figures of which indicate the best year in its history. Gross premium income was $3,909,250, an increase of $749,297 over the previous year. Assets now stand at an all time high of $4,709,853 with surplus to policyholders of $1,683,174.

Ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned was 41.7 per cent and ratio of general expenses to net premiums written 43.4 per cent. Government license fees and taxes 5.6 per cent.

The following board of directors was re-elected: C. S. Riley, president, A. L. Denison, vice-president and managing director, G. H. Aikins, K.C., Harry C. Ashdown, James A. Crowe, A. F. Culver, W. A. Murphy, J. H. Riley and W. Culver Riley.

•

THE CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. held its 54th annual meeting of shareholders on Tuesday, February 8. With a gross premium income of $3,444,157, an increase of $423,506 or 14 per cent over the previous year, the Canadian Fire Insurance Co. reached an all time high in business written in 1948. Assets now stand at $5,039,231 and surplus to policyholders $2,162,171. Losses and adjustment expenses incurred less re-insurance came out at the odd sum of $1,000,000.

Ratio of losses incurred to premiums earned was 46.3 per cent and ratio of general expenses to net premiums written 43.4 per cent. Government license fees 4.1 per cent. The company with home office in Winnipeg writes business in all provinces in Canada, Newfoundland, California, Washington, Oregon and Alaska.

During the year the company extended its operations by securing licenses in the States of Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas and is applying for license in the State of Oklahoma.

The following board of directors was re-elected: C. S. Riley, president, A. L. Denison, vice-president and managing director, G. H. Aikins, K.C., James A. Crowe, Harry C. Ashdown, W. A. Murphy and J. T. Riley.

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Competent senior secretary, now employed, looking for position in Montreal or Toronto which will provide interesting and responsible work which present position lacks. Previous employers willing to provide references.

Please address reply, giving details of work and salary payable to Box No. 118, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto.

S. R. Skelton has been named General Manager of Saturday Night Press, a division of Consolidated Press Limited, publishers of SATURDAY NIGHT and other national publications. He succeeds Roydon M. Barbour who was recently advanced to the position of Executive Vice-President. Mr. Skelton has been Assistant General Sales Manager of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited and was formerly Advertising Manager of the same company. His earlier experience in the advertising field was with one of Canada's largest advertising agencies. Prominent for many years in sales and advertising circles, he recently organized the highly successful Central Canada Sales Management Conference held in Toronto. His new appointment is announced effective immediately.

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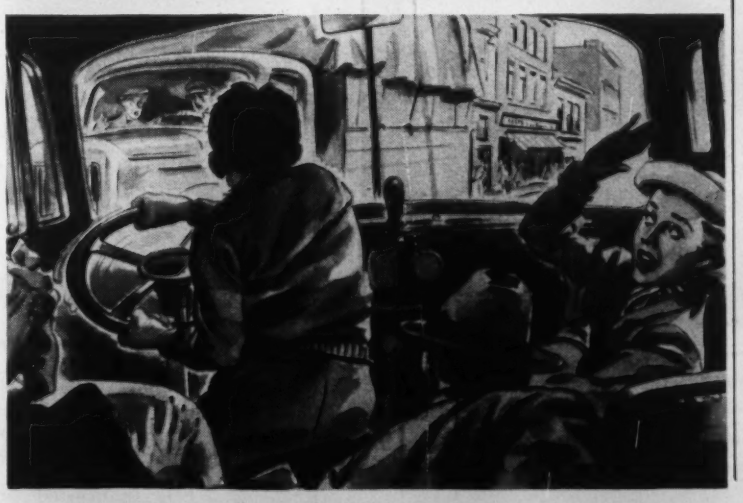

WINS DOW AWARD

DONALD USENIK
OF PORT ARTHUR, ONT.
guides vehicle through traffic

A PASSENGER bus had stalled on a grade. While the driver was phoning, the emergency brake gave way and the bus started rolling down the street. 14-year-old Donald Usenik tried the foot brake but couldn't make it work. As none of the male passengers offered to help, Donald grabbed the wheel and started to steer.

After some narrow escapes in heavy traffic, the youngster swung the bus around a corner onto an incline. His courage won him The Dow Award for bravery.

1. As the bus started to roll down the busy main street, Donald ran to the front and tried to work the foot brake. It failed and he grasped the wheel.

2. Several times, as the speed of the bus increased, Donald had to swerve suddenly — once narrowly missing a line of parked taxis.

3. The gallant boy, who had had no driving experience, finally managed to bring the bus to a halt on a slight upgrade. No one was hurt.

THE Dow AWARD

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THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

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